

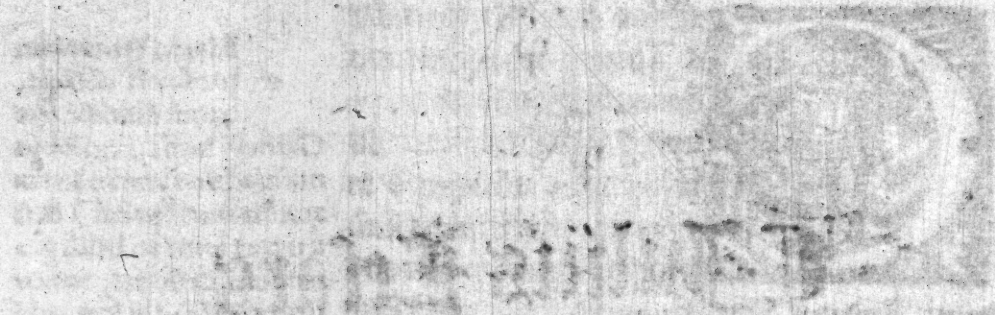
K Caesar (C. 7)

**Julius Cæsars
commentaries,**

Newly translatyd oute of laten in to englyshe / as
much as concernyth this realme of England
sumtyme callyd Brytayne : whiche
is the eldyst hystorie of all
other that can be
found / that
ever
wrote of
this realme of England.

1530

THE GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND



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**The cause why Cesar
came in to Brytayne.**



Cesar entredyd to make
a Journey in to Britayn
bycause that he percey-
u'd þ in all the battells
whych he obtayn'd in
france/ the Britons had
sent succours to his en-
myes. And not withstanding that the con-
uenient season of þ yere to make warre was
pass'd: yet euer he estem'd yt to be for his
great auancement/ yf he had ons bene in
the Ile of Britteyn/ and perspytly sent and
beholden the maner and nature of the peo-
ple/ and also to haue v'spyd þ places/ the
haues/ and thentres of the countre. All
whych thyngs were almoste vnkno'wne to
the Gallies/ by cause that no man comenly
resortyd thither but only marchaunts. And
they also of þ Ile of Britayn had no kno-
lege of no parte of the stedfaste londe/ but
of the countres marchyng on the see syde/
and other places of the coste of fraunce.
And whā Cesar had assemblyd of all p'tis
þ merchauntis: he coude not haue knolege
of the quantyte of the Ile of Britayne/
nor how many/ nor what nacyns dyd ther
inhabyte/ nor after what maner they made
theyre warres/ nor what customes they
vsyd/ nor whych parte was moste conue-
nient to receyue a great number of shippis.
Wherefore Cesar determyn'd wth hym
self/ that a fore he in his own person wold
auenture to knowe alle these thyngs: he
determyn'd to sende a gentylman of hys
call'd Caius Volusenus wth a longe
shyppe (whych we call a Gallie) a comā-
dyd hym to espye & make inqysycon of
all thinge: & thā shoulde to retorne to hym.

¶ DoD

¶ A. II.

**Libro quarto circa
medium.**

Esar in Britanniam
proficisci cōtēdit,
quod omnib⁹ fere
Gallicis bellis, hostibus
nostris idē subministrata
auxilia intelligebat / & si
tempus anni ad bellū ge-
rendum deficeret, tamen
magno sibi vsui fore arbi-
trabatur, si modo insulam
adesset, & genus hominū
perspexisset, loca, portus
aditus cognouisset / quā
omnia fere Gallis erāt in-
cognita. Neq; enim teme-
re prāter mercatores adiit
ad illos quisquam / neque
hī ipsis quicquam prāter
orā maritimā, atq; eas
regiones, quā sunt con-
tra Galliā notū est. Itaq;
conuocatis ad se vndiq;
mercatoribus, neque quā-
ta esset insulā magnitudo
neque quā, aut quāre na-
tiones incolerent, neque
quem vsum belli haberēt,
aut quibus institutis vte-
rentur, neq; qui essent ad
maiorum nauium multitu-
dinem idonei portus, re-
perire potuit. Ad hāc
cognoscenda priusquam
periculum faceret, idoneū
esse arbitrat⁹, C. Volu-
senū cū nauī longa prā-
mitit. Huic mandat, vt ex-
ploratis omnibus, ad se
quamprimum reuertatur.

Ipsē

C Now Cesar preparyd hys navy to
syle in to Brytayne.

I pte cum omnibus
copijs in Morinos
pificitur / quod
inde erat breuissimus in
Britaniam traectus. Huc
naues vndiq; ex finitimis
regionibus, & quam supe-
riore astate ad Veneticu
bellum fecerat classem, iu-
bet conuenire. Interim co-
silio eius cognito, & per
mercatores piato ad Bri-
tanos, a copluribus eius
ciuitatibus ad eum legati
veniunt, qui polliciantur
obsides dare, atq; imperio
populi Romani obtem-
perare. Quibus auditis, li-
beraliter pollicitus horta-
tusque, vt in ea sententia
permaneret, eos domum
remisit. Et est his vna Co-
mum, quem ipse Atreba-
tibus superatis, regem ibi
constituerat, cuius & vir-
tutem & consilium proba-
bat, & quem sibi fidelem
esse arbitrabatur / cuiusq;
authoritas in his regionibus
magni habebatur, mit-
tit. Huic impar, quas
possit, adeat ciuitates,
hortaturq; vt populi Ro-
mani fide sequantur, seq;
celeriter eo venturum nu-
tiet. Voluens pspcctis
regionibus, quantum ei
facultatis dari poruit, qui
naui



And in the meane season
Cesar wente to the Mo-
rins (now callyd the
cotre nere to Cherour)
bpcause owt of that cotre
he might haue shorte
passage in to Brytayne/
and causyd to be conueyde owt of the con-
tres about / all y shippes whych he had cau-
syd the yere afore to be made agaynst y bat-
tells of Dannes. Whan they of Bryt-
tayne had knowlege h; theyr merchaunte of
y counsell of Cesar there came to hym em-
bassadures of many cytes of Bryttayne /
the whych offeryd hym suffreyente hosta-
ges to obaye the commaundement of the
people of Rome. To the whych embassa-
dures whan Cesar had hard at the full: he
promysyd very lyberally / and hartely re-
quyrd the to cōtinue in theyr good mynde
and oppnyon / and after sette them departe
home agayne. And with them he sem a no-
ble man callyd Comius: Whom Cesar af-
ter that he had ouercome them of Arras he
made hym as kynge and ruler of y con-
tre. In whose great wysedome strength &
valpauce Cesar muche affyed / and had
prouyd hym to be trewe and faythfull to
hym. And also the authoryte and power of
Comius was muche renomyd in that con-
tre. To Whome Cesar gaue in commaun-
dement to go to all the cytes of Bryttayne
to the whych he myght come to / and to ex-
horte and counsell them to obserue a hepe
theyr fideyltye toward the peple Romayne /
and to shewe them that Cesar hym selfe in
shorte tyme wolde come thither. After
that Volusenus the whiche dyist not depte
owte

othe of hys Britte/ nor put hys affyaire
 in a strange nacyon/ had well consydered &
 behelde from a ferre as much as for hym
 was possyble the reagon of þe Ile of Bry-
 tayne: he retorned the fyrste daye after to
 Cesar/ and recountyd to hym what that he
 had there sene & aspyed. Nowe in the mene
 season that Cesar dyd tary in that cōtre to
 repaire and appoynt his nauy/ parte of þe
 people of the contre of Morynens sente
 theyr embassadures to Cesar/ for to ex-
 cuse them of that that they had comyttyd a-
 gaynst hym in the laste counsaill: for that
 in especyall that theyr kynge Barbarous
 not knowynge the customes that Cesar
 vsyd/ had made warre to the Romayns: &
 promysed to do what thyng so euer yt shuld
 please Cesar to commaunde them. Where a-
 pon Cesar thoughte this offer came to a
 good point. for thys reason that he wolde
 in as muche as myght lye in hym/ leue no
 enemyes behynd hym: and also because he
 coude not conueniently nor easely make
 warre/ consyderynge that the tyme of the
 yere was not cōuenient. And most speciall
 because he wolde not for lpytfull causes le-
 ue of hys iorney in to Brytaine: he wolde
 not occuppe nor encomber hym self wth
 so many thynges. Wherefor he commaun-
 dyd theyr ambassadours that they shulde
 bringe hym a greate nombre of hostages.
 Whych hostages whan they warre des-
 uerd/ Cesar receyved of the Morynens
 bothe fealtye and homage. After that Ce-
 sar assembled to gyther in one place. lxxx.
 great shippes/ whych semyd to be suffrey-
 ente for to carpe. ii. legions of men ouer the
 see. And all the remnaunt of hys longe
 shippes he departed to hys leue ternaunt &
 other chyffe captens of hys warre. And as
 for. xiiii. other great shippes whych coude
 haue no

naui egredi, ac se barbaris
 committere non auderet,
 quinto die ad Cesarē re-
 uertitur/ quæque ibi pen-
 spexisset, renuntiat. Dum
 in his locis Cesar nauis
 parandarum causa mora-
 tur, ex magna parte Mo-
 tinorum legati ad eum ve-
 nerunt/ qui se de superio-
 ris temporis consilio ex-
 cusarent/ quod homines
 barbari, & nostræ consue-
 tudinis imperiti, bellū po-
 pulo Romano fecissent.
 Seque ea, quæ imperasset
 facturos pollicentur. Hæc
 sibi satis opportune Ca-
 sar accidisse arbitrat⁹, qd̃
 neque post tergum hostē
 relinquere volebat, neque
 belli gerēdi propter anni
 tempus facultatem habe-
 bat, neque has tantularū
 rerum occupationes Bri-
 taniæ anteponendas iudi-
 cabat, magnum his nume-
 rum obsidū imperat. Qui-
 bus adductis eos in fidem
 recepit. Nauibus circiter
 LXXX. onerariis coactis
 contractisque, quot satis
 esse ad duas legiones tras
 portandas existimabat/
 quicquid præterea nauium
 longarum habebat, quæ-
 non, legatis, prefectisque
 distribuit. Huc accedebāt
 XVIII. onerariæ naues
 quæ ex eo loco millibus
 passus

passuum octo, vento te-
nebantur, quo minus in
eundem portum perueni-
re possent. Hās equitibus
distribuit. Reliquum exer-
cium Q. Titurio Sabino
& L. Arunculeio Cottae
legatis in Menapios, atq;
in eos pagos Morinorū,
ab quibus ad eum legati
non venerant, ducendum
dedit P. Sulpiciū Rufum
legatum cum eo presidio
quod satis esse arbitra-
tur, portum tenere iussit.

Is cōstitutis rebus,
h nact⁹ idoneam ad
nauigandum tem-
pestatē, tertia fere vigilia
soluit/equitescq; in vltorio
rem portum progredi &
naues conscendere, ac se
sequi iussit/ ab quibus cū
paulo tardius esset admi-
nistratum, & ipse hora cir-
citer diei quarta, cum pri-
mis nauibus Britaniā at-
git / atq; ibi in omnibus
collibus expositus hostiū
copias armatas cōspexit.
Cuius loci hāc erat natu-
ra, atq; ira montibus an-
gustis mare continebatur
vñ ex locis superioribus
in lit⁹ telum adigi possit.
Hunc ad egrediendū ne-
quaquam idoneū arbitra-
tus locum, dum reliquae
naues

haue no psp̄erous Wynde to come fro the
place where they were. viii. myle of / to þ
same haupn where the remnaunt of the na-
ue / he ordenyd for hys horse men: and be-
spuerd all the remnaunt of hys army to
Quintus Titurcius Habinus & to Luci-
us Arunculeius Cotta his leue tenauntis
to order and conduct in to the comtre of Me-
nappens (callyd gelders) & to such Tow-
nys of the Morynpens frome the whych
there came no embassatours to hym. And
after he commaundyd Publius Sulpici-
us Rufus hys legate to kepe surely the
porte fro the whych he shd departe wth
such a garryson of men as he thought suffi-
cyēt / for þ sure custody & defēce of þ same.

Cesar sayd to
ward Britayne.

After that all thyngys were
thus orderid / and that þ tyme
was conuenient to sayle / he
dysaunced & departed about
thre of the clocke after myd-
nyght / and commaundyd the horse men to
go to the other parte & to entre in to the re-
shypps & folowe hym. The whych thyng
whyle they were slake in doyng: Cesar
by þ tyme was Arriuyd in Britayne wth
the fyrst shyppis at the fourth howre of the
day. And sodenly he perceyvd þ army of
hys enymys cerynged in good order vpon
þ mountens stondyng apon the toppys of
the hyllys on þ see syde. The which place
was enuyronyd and borderyd wth fych
feynte mountens / that a man mighte caste
a dartte from the heyghte of the hyllys to
the see banks. By reason whereof Cesar
thoughte that thys place was not mete
nor conuenient to take lond on. Where-
fore he

fore he cast ancre & tarped there to the nyght
 hower/abdyng the remnaunt of hys nauye.
 And durynge the tyme of hys tarpeng/he cal-
 lyd to gyther hys leutenauts and captayns/
 & she wold them what resacyon Volusenus at
 hys retourne owte of Brytayne had made to
 hym: and told them what thyng he entendyd
 to do/and warnyd them to putury and to pre-
 pare quykly for all thyngs apperteynyng to
 warre/ & that yt shuld be redy at a beck: and
 she wold them how that the assautes & feates
 of warre/and specially they whych be on the
 see be varyous and mutable. And as sone as
 he had gyuen them leue and licence to depart
 fro counceill/and that he had a good and con-
 uenient tyme and also a good cole: he drew
 up the ankers & gaue a token to hys people.
 And after that he had sayld .vii. myle fro
 the place where he laye at anker: he sette
 hys nauye on the open playne banke of
 Brytayne.

The first battayll betwene the
 Romayns & the Brytons.



But when they of the cun-
 trey knew this counceill/ &
 the Romayns wolde des-
 cende and sette foote on the
 lande: they made greate
 dyspygence to sette theire
 horsemen afore and theire essedaryes (whych
 be men of armes fightyng vppon charpott)
 whych they vse ostentymys in battaylls: &
 causyd the other to folow and to propperte
 Romayns to go owte of theire shypps. And
 for this cause it was not easy to y Romayns
 to take lande. for the great shypps myghte
 not be set in order but in depe water: and also
 they knewe

.xviii.

naues eo conuenirent,
 ad horam nonā in an-
 choris expectauit. In-
 terim legatis, tribunis,
 que militi conuocatis
 & quae ex Voluseno
 cognouisset, et quae he
 riveller, ostendit/ mo-
 nuitq, vt rei militaris
 ratio, maximeq, vt res
 maximae postularent,
 vt quam celerem, atq,
 instabilem motum ha-
 berent, ad nutum et ad
 tempus omnes res ab
 his administrarentur.
 His dimissis & ventis,
 & aestum vno tempo-
 re nactus secundū, da-
 to signo, et subleuans an-
 choris, circiter milla
 passuum octo ab eo lo-
 co progressus, aperto,
 ac plano litore naues
 constituit,

The Barbari con-
 a filio Romano-
 rum cognito,
 praemisso equitatu, &
 essedarijs, quo plerun-
 que genere in praelijs
 vti consueuerunt, reli-
 quis copijs subsequen-
 ti prohibebant. Erat
 ob has causas summa
 difficultas, quod na-
 ues propter magnitudi-
 nem, nisi in alto coe-
 litu non poterant.

Millibus

Milibus autē, ignotis
locis, impeditis mani-
bus, magno & graui
onere amorū preſſis,
ſimul & de nauibus de-
ſiliendū, & in fluctib⁹
conſiſtendū, & cū ho-
ſtibus erat pugnandū,
cum illi aut ex arido,
aut paululū in aquam
progreſſi, omnib⁹ me-
bris expediti, notiſſi-
mis locis adſtaſter rela-
cōgerēt, & equos in-
ſuſcitatos incitarent.
Quibus reb⁹ noſtri pe-
terit, atq; huius oīno
generis pugnae impeni-
ti, non omnes eadē ala-
crite, ac ſtudio, quo
in pedēſtrib⁹ vti prae-
lijs conſueuerant, vti
bātur. Quod vbi Cae-
ſar animaduertit, na-
ues longas, quarum &
ſpecies erat Barbaris
inuiſitator, et motus ad
uſum expediōis, pau-
lulū remoueri ab onera-
tijs nauib⁹, & remis in-
citari, & ad lat⁹ apertū
hoſtium conſtitui, atq;
inde fundis, tormentis
ſagittis, hoſtes propel-
li, ac ſubmoueri iuſſit/
quae res magno vſui
noſtris fuit. Nā & na-
uium figura, & remo-
rum motu, & inuiſitato
genere tormentorum
permoti Barbari con-
ſtitit/ac paulum mo-
do pedem retulerunt.
At noſtris militib⁹ cū
ſtantibus maxime pro-
pter altitudinē maris,
qui decima legionis
aquilam

they knewe not perfectly the depnes nor the
shalowes of the places: & beſyde that they
ſhypp⁹ were ſore laden wth armure whych
was a great ſet to them. for yt behouyd them
at one tyme both to ſepe out of theyr ſhypp⁹/
and alſo to ſtand in the water and fyght wth
theyr enmyes whych were on drye lande and
compyng but lpytlyſſ into the water hauyng no
thyng to trouble them: whych dyd caſt hardely
theyr dartes out of the places that they knewe
and made theyr horſes mount other wyſe the
they were wont to do. By reaſon whereof the
Romayns abayſſhed a dyſmayd becauſe they
were not accuſtomyd wth the ſuche maner of
batayll: wold not fyght ſo couragouſly nor
wth ſo good a mynde as they were wonte to
do on ſore in the playne felde. The whiche
thyng whan Ceſar had well perceyvd and
known: he cauſyd to ſeuere the long ſhyppes
or gallies from the greate ſhyppes/ whych
gallies were leſſe in vſage to the Brytons/
and they myght be ſoner mouyd then the grete
ſhyppes. And when they were thus ſeperate
he cauſed them by force of owders to be ſet to-
ward that ſyde where his enmyes were moſt
open: & after ward comaundyd that by force
of ſpyng⁹ and artylery/all men ſhuld aſſaple
and chaſe theyr enmyes. The whiche thyng
whan yt was done as Ceſar had commaun-
dyd/ was very profytable for hys people.
for becauſe of the ſaptyd of the gallies/ and
for the greate mouyng of the owders/ and for
the maner of the artyllary whiche the Bry-
tons had not bene accuſtomyd to ſee: they
marueyl⁹d greatly and aſceydyd them ſelf: &
after a lpytlyſſ whyle they recapt⁹d a lpytlyſſ
bakward. Then as the Romayns were in
a maner half aſtrayde to deſcende/ prynci-
pally becauſe of the deppeneſſe of the ſee: he
that bare the ſtandarde of the tenth legyon/
in the

In the Which estandard Was payntyd the tolt
or foune of an eagle/ after that he had callyd
for the helpe of þ goddys/ and prayd that his
enterpryce myght be to the laud and prospe
of hys region: he cryed out with a hy voyce
ye valiant knyghts stand styll yf ye wyll/ &
suffer your enemyes to conquer your standard/
for certainly I wyll acquyte my selfe trewly
in doyng the deuoure of myne offyce/ bothe
agaynst þ comon welth of Rome & agaynst
my capteyne. After that he had thus spoken
openly wyth a loude voyce: he lepte out of
the shyp in to the water & bare hys standard
wyth the eagle dyrectlye vp to ward hys en
myes. Then you shuld haue sene the Ro
mapns one courage a nother/ lest they shuld
haue so greate reproche to theyre greate dys
honor/ & euery one lepte out of theyr shyppis
& galleyes. And whan the other saw þ former
parte of theyr company oute of theyr shyppis:
they wyth all dyspence folowyd them/ and
approchyd theyre enemyes. And there was
fought a ferce batell both on the one part and
on the other. But the Romapns were great
ly trobllyd because they coude not kepe theyr
array nor ordie/ nor yet sette sure footynge on
the grounde for to folow the standardys.
for as euery man lepte oute of his shyp some
here some there/ they assemblyd and set them
seife vnder that standard that came nexte to
them. Then theyre enemyes whych knewe
all the shalowe places/ wher they perceyuyd
a few persons of the Romans trobllyd in the
water: they ran wyth theyr horsys to assaile
them. And a great nombre of them dyd often
enclose a smale nombre of the Romapns. And
the other oute of the most open places cast
darts vppon tharmy of the Romapns. The
whych thyng whan Cesar had well percey
uyd: he causyd hys men of armes to enter in
to lyttell vessells the whiche folowyd the

8.
aquilam ferebat, cont
status deos, vt ea res
legioni feliciter eueni
ret, diserte, inquit, mili
tes si vultis, aquilam,
atque hostibus prodie
te/ ego certe meli reip.
atque imperatori offi
cium prastitero. Hoc
cum magna voce di
xisset, se ex naui proie
cit, atque in hosteis a
quilam ferre cepit.
Tum nostri cohortati
inter se ne tantum de
decus admitteretur, vni
uersi ex naui desilierunt.
Hos item alij ex prio
ris proximis nauibus
cum conspexissent, sub
secuti, hostibus appro
pinquarunt. Pugna
est ab vniuersis acriter.
Nostis tamen, quod
neque ordines seruare,
neque firmiter insiste
re, neque signa subse
qui portant, atque ali
us alia ex naui quibus
cunque signis occurre
rat, se aggregabat, ma
gnopere perturbaban
tur. Hostes vero, notis
omnibus vadis, vbi ex
littore aliquos singula
res ex naui egredien
tes conspexerant, inci
tatis equis, impeditos
adoriebantur. Plures
paucos circumsistebant.
Alij ab latere aperto in
vniuersos tela conicie
bant. Quod cum animad
uertisset Cesar, sca
phas longarsi nauis,

item speculatore navi-
gia militibus compleri
iussit / & quos labor-
antes conspexerat, sua
subsidia summitebat.
Nostri simul in arido
constiterunt, suis omni-
bus consecutis, in hos-
tem impetum fecerunt,
arque eos in fugam de-
derunt / neque longius
prosequi potuerunt /
quod equites cursum
tenere, atque insulam
capere non potuerunt.
Hoc vnum ad pristina
nam fortunam Caesaris
defuit. Hostes praelio
superati, simul atque se
ex fuga receperunt, sta-
tim ad Caesarem legati
eos de pace miserunt /
obsides daturus, quae-
que imperasset, sese fa-
cturos polliciti sunt.
Vna cum his legatis
Comius Atrebas ve-
nit, quem supra demo-
straueram, a Caesare in
Britanniam praemissum
Hunc illi e naui egres-
sum, cum ad eos Im-
peratoris mandata per-
ferret, comprehendere
runt, atque in vincula
coniecerant. Tunc fa-
cto praelio, remisit /
& in petenda pace eius
rei culpam in multitu-
dinem coniecerunt / &
propter imprudentiam
ut ignoscere, peti-
erunt. Caesar questus
quod cum viro in con-
tinetum legatis missis,
pacem a se petissent,
bellum

great shippis / and put a great nombre of me
of armys in other lyttell vessells made by be
lowe bargys to espye and consyder the com-
dute of hys enemyes. And when he perceyvd
any coste of hys people to haue nede: he sent
strayghte forth ayde and succours. But as
sone as the Romayns had one sette fure for-
tyng on the rube / and were owt of þ sands /
and that all the hole armye sawe them self to
gyther: they assayld the Bryttons feerfly /
and causyd them to fipe. But they coude not
followe them bycause theyre horsemen coude
not bothe followe them / and gete vp in to þ
Ile bothe at one tyme. Whych thyng alone
is / that is to say that the Romayns coude not
farther pursue and chase theyr enemyes was
contrary to the fortune that Cesar was afore
that tyme accustomed to haue. As sone as the
enemyes after there flyng coude assemble
them selfe: they sent embassatours to Cesar
to treat of a peace / & offeryd to deliuer him
hostages / and to do all that he wold ordayne.
And with theyr embassatours came Comius
Whych as is shewyd afore Cesar had sent
on message in to Brytayne. Whych not with-
standyng that he was an embassatour / and
that he declaryd that þ he was chargyd with
by the enstruccyon and commaundement of his
captayn: yet they toke and bounde hym and
caste hym in pryson. And after when the bat-
tell was endyd / they deliuerd and sent hym
agayne. Of the Whiche vncortesy the em-
bassatours in demaundyng peace: sayd for
theyr excuse that the faute was in the people
of the countre. Wherefore they requyrd hym
that of that that was comytted by ignorance
and folp / they myght therof be pardonyd. Af-
ter Whych requeste Cesar sayde to theyr
charge that they had comytted a greate of-
fence / in sompche as they had sent theyr em-
bassatours to hym beyng pet in the same
lande /

lande/ & after had made warre on hym wth o^ute cause. Yet all this not withstandyng he perdonyd them frely/ and wolde take no vengeance of theyr folke. And shortly he commaundyd them to send to hym hostages. Of the whiche hostages they bespured maynte naunte one parte / and the remnaunt wth in fewe days they promysyd shuld be bespured because they shuld come fro the fardest pte of the cowntre. And in the meane season that they were gettyng to gyther the respyde of theyr hostages: they commaundyd theyr soudyers/ to retorne home to theyr housys. Wher all these thyngys were done the princes and gouvrenours of the cowntre came of all parties/ recommaundyng them self and theyr cytyes to Cesar/ and after that the peace was thus stablyshid and confermyd. iiii. days after Cesar comyng in to Brytayne: the xviii. shippys spoken of before in the whiche the mene of armys were / bespyd wth an espy wynde from the farther porte of Fraunce.

bellum sine causa intulissent, ignoscere impudentia dixit/ obsequia imperavit, quoru illi parum statim dederunt, parum ex longinquioribus locis accersitam, paucis post diebus sese daturus dixerunt. Interea suos remigrare in agros iusserunt/ principes vndique conuenerunt, & se, ciuitatesque suas Caesari commendarunt. His rebus pace firmata, post diem quartum, quam est in Britanniam ventum, naues XVIII. de quibus supra demonstratum est, quae equites sustulerant, ex superiori portu leni vento soluerunt.

Of the aduenturys that byfell among the shippys of Cesar.



And whan they approchyd the Ile of Brytayne/ so that they Romayns beyng on lande might well se and behold the from theyr hoste: sodenly there rose so great a tempest/ that none of theyr shippys coude kepe his straght course. For some were sayn to retorne fro thens that the came: and some of them were dryue in to the so west parte of Brytayne the whiche is most towarde the weste/ and were in great iehardye. And when they hadde caste there ancre/ they were so fyllyd wth water by force of the waves and surges/ that they were compellyd to

Vt, cum appropinquarent Britanniam, & ex castris viderentur, tanta tempestas subito coorta est, ut nulla earum cursum tenere possit. Sed aliae eodem, vnde erant profectae, referuntur/ aliae ad inferiorem partem insulae, quae est propius solis occasum, magno sui periculo decurrerent. Quae cum anchoris iactis cum fluctibus compleretur, necessario aduersa

6. ii. take

aduersa nocte in altu
prouecta, continen
perueniunt. Eadem no
cte accidit, vt esset lu
na plena, quæ mariti
mosæstus maximos in
Oceano efficere con
suevit. Nostrique id
erat incognitum. Ita
vno tempore & longi
us naues, quib⁹ Cesar
exercitum transportan
dum curauerat, quasq;
in aridum subduxerat,
æstus cõplebat / & one
rarias, quæ ad âchoras
erant deligate, rēpestas
afflictabat. Neq; ulla
nostris facultas, aut ad
ruinistrandi, aut auxili
andi dabatur. Cõplu
ribus nauibus fractis,
reliquæ cum essent, fu
nib⁹, anchoris, reliquis
q; armamētis amissis,
ad nauigādū inutiles,
magna, id q; necesse
erat accidere, toti⁹ exer
cit⁹ perturbatio facta est
Neq; enim naues erāt
aliæ, quibus reportari
possent / & omnia deo
erant, q; ad reficiendas
eas vsui sunt / & quod
omnibus cõstabat, hye
mare in Gallia oportere,
frumentū his in lo
cis in hyemem prouisi
non erat.

Vibustibus co
gnitis, principes
Britaniæ, q post
præliū factum ad ea, q
iusserat Cesar faciēda
cõuenerant, inter se col
locuti, equites & naues
& frumentum Roma
nis deesse intelligerēt,
& pauci

take the mapne see in the worst tyme of the
nighte / and so att last to drawe to the sonde.
And y same nyght as yt happenyd the mone
was at the full / and the the tydys in the De
cean see be wont to be most hrest / the whych
the Romayns knewe not. Also at the same
season the Gallies in the whych Cesar had
brought hys armye in to Brytayne / whych
were drawen on the sonde spde / were all full
of water. And the great shippys whych lay
at auncke were sore tormentyd wth the tem
peste : and yt lay not in the power of none of
all the Romans to helpe nor to do any thyng
that myght be profytable. After that many
and dyuerse shippys were broke / and that the
gables & other garnysheinge and takyngs be
longyng to the shippys were destrord & lost /
so that they were not able to sayle : there was
a great trouble in y hoste of the Romayns / as
of necessity happyth in euery such case.
for there were no other shippys in which the
myghte make theyre armye to repasse in to
fraunce : & also they had defaute of all thyng
ys as be conuenient to make shippys of.
More ouer the Romayns were sore troblyd
by reason that they had made no purysion for
corne / in so mych as they were all certēly de
terminyd to tary all the wynter in fraunce.

Cowde the Brytons rebel
lyd agaynst Cesar.



And when the prynces and
rulers of Brytayne / the
whych after the fyrste bat
tell were come to do Ce
sars pleasre / hadde kno
lege of all theys hurtys :
then had they a counsell to
gyther / bycause they knewe that the men of
armis / the shippys / and also corne / shd sayle
to the

to the Romayns: and imagynyd a coniectu-
ryd by the lpytelines of þe cāpe of the Romāes
þ they were but a few in nombre. The which
campe was very lpytell. For so mych as Ce-
sar had causyd the legions to passe in to Bry-
taine wryth oute all thyngys that myghte be
any impedymēte to them / for these cau-
ses they becomen thoghte yt good to rebelle
and to lette a dysurbe the Romayns / so that
they shulde haue no come to furnage / and to
lynge / and contynue the war tyll wynter. For
yf they the whiche were passyd the see / wer
vanqueshyd at that tyme or inclosyd / so that
they myght make no retorne: they trustyd þ
no nacyd in tyme to come shuld not be so bold
to passe in to Brytayne / there to make warre.
For these reasons they swore and made a con-
iuracyon to gyther by a comen accorde / and be-
partyd a lpytle and a lpytle from the oste of the
Romains / and began to assemble pruely the
people owte of theyr countreys. But Cesar
hauynge no knowlege as yet what they enten-
dyd / bycause of the myschaunce that happyd
to hys nauye / and also for that / þ they of the
cōttee were slack in sendyng theyr hostages
to hym: he had a lpytll suspencion of þ that
ensupde after. Wherefore he putueyd for alle
thyngys necessarye agaynst all aduentures.
And fyrste he gathryd to gyther the come-
thorowe the fpydes / and kept yt wryth greate
dpylgence. And as of such shypys as were
to fore beaten / he toke þ best tymber and pren-
and all other thyngys to the reparyng and ryn-
nyng of such shypys as were lest hurte / and cau-
syd all other thyngs necessarye for to be broghe
from the stede fast lond. So by the meane of
hys sondparys / not wryth standynge that. xii.
shippys were vterly lost: yet he dyd so much
that he myghte sayle safely wryth the other.
In the meane seASON that these thyngys were
a doynge / and that Cesar after the custome

B.iii.

had

.vii.

& paucitate militū in
castris exiguitate cog-
noscerent, quæ hoc
erant etiam angustiora, quæ
sine impedimentis Cæ-
sar legiones transpor-
tauerat, optimi factu
esse duxerunt, rebellio-
ne facta, frumento, cō
meatibus nostros prohi-
bere, & rem in hyemē
pducere / quod his sus-
peratis, aut reditu inter-
clusis, neminē postea
belli inferendi causa in
Britaniā transiturū cō-
fidebant. Itaque rursus
cōiuratione facta, pau-
latim ex castris discede-
re, ac suos cōs ex agris
deducere cœperunt. At
Cæsar, etsi nondū eorū
consilia cognoue-
rat, tamen & ex euen-
tu nauium suarū, & ex
eo, quod obsides dare
intermiserant, forte id,
quod acciderat, suspicæ-
batur. Itaque ad omnia
casus subsidia compa-
rabat. Nam & frumen-
tum ex agris in castra
quotidie cōferrebat / &
quæ grauissime afflicte
erant naues, earum ma-
teria atque ære ad reliq̃a
reficiendas utebatur /
& quæ ad eas res erant
vsi, ex continenti cō-
portari iubebat. Itaque
cum id summo studio
a militibus administra-
retur, duodecim nauis
bus amissis, reliquis vt
nauigari cōmode pos-
set, effecit. Dum ea ge-
runtur, legione ex con-
suetudine

consuetudine vna frumen-
tum missa, quæ appel-
labatur septima, neque
villa ad id tempus belli
suspitione interposita,
cum pars hominum in
agris remaneret, pars
etiā in castra vētarer,
hi qui p portis castro-
rum in statioe erāt, Cæ-
sari renuntiarunt, pul-
uerem maiorem, quam
cōsuetudo ferret in ea
parte videri, quam in
partem legio iter fecis-
set. Cæsar id, qd erat
suspicius aliquid no-
ui a Barbaris iniri cō-
siliū, cohortes, quæ in
stationibus erant, fecit
in eam partem proficis-
ci, duas ex reliquis in
stationem succedere, re-
liquas armari, & conse-
stim se subsequi iussit.
Cum paulo longius a
castris processisset, &
suos ab hostibus pmi,
atq; ægre sustinere/ &
conferta legione ex oi-
bus partibus tela con-
iici animaduertit. Nā
quod onni ex reliquis
partibus demisso fru-
mento, vna pars erat re-
liqua, suspicati hostes
nostros esse venturos,
noctu in syluis delitue-
rant. Tum dispersos
dispositis armis, in me-
tendo occupatos subi-
to adorti, paucis inter-
fectis, reliquos incertis
ordinibus perturbaue-
rant/ simul equitatu, at-
que essedis circumdede-
rant. Genus hoc est ex
essedis pugna/ primo
per omnes partes per-
equitant, & tela conij-
ciunt,

had sent a legyon to get corne which was cal-
lyd the seuenth legyon/ for the he had sene no
suspycon of warre. Whyle some of hys pro-
ple were in the feild/ & some were goyng and
commynge to the hoste: they whych were set
to kepe the entree of the campe cam a the wyd
to Cæsar/ that in the coste where the legyon
was gone they sawe a greter rysyng of duste
then they afore had bene accustomed. Then
Cæsar supposyng that they of þ countre had
enterprysd some thynge of new as they had
done in dede: comaundyd the .ii. companions
which were watches or scowtes/ þ they shuld
go wyth hym to that parte: & ordenyd .ii. other
companies to supply & fullfyll the come of
them whych he had wyth hym/ & comaundyd
them that tarped to arme them and to folow
after shortly. And when Cæsar had cyden a
lytell dystaunce frome the hoste: he perceyvd
well that his people were fore oppressyd of
his enmyes/ and that with great payne they
myghte make any respyence: & sawe howe
they were inclosyd/ and howe theire enmyes
dyd caste from all partyes dartes & arrowes
vpon the legyon þ which was in maner van-
queshyd. For in as mych as þ Romayns had
gatheryd corne almoste in every place of the
countre/ and there restyd but one place where
corne was: there enmyes supposyd surely
that they Romayns wolde go thither to get
more corne. Wherefore they hyd them seife in
the nyght in the woodis. And after when they
perceyvd þ they Romayns had lest of theire
harnes here and there/ and that they were oc-
cupeyd aboute repyng of corne: they soden-
ly assaylyd them. And after þ they had slayn
a fewe: they put the remnaunt oute of ordre/
and inclosyd them wyth theire horse men and
wyth the essydaries. Nowe þ maner of frygh-
tyng of the essydaries is/ that at the begyn-
nyng of the batell they ryde by every coste of
the

the battell castynge hartys. And for the nypse
of the horsys: and brute of theyr wheles:
they often tymes troblyd the ordie of theyr
enmyes. And after that they be ons entryd
wth in the compages of the men of horse-
backe: they sepe fro theyr charpottis & spght
a fote. And in the meane season the charpot
men depart a fe we & a fe we from the battell
and set theyr chariottis in such a fassyon/ that
yf theyr people be oppressd of þ multitude
of theyr enmyes/ they maye retrace the self
spghtly to theyr charpottis. And theyr fote-
me were so sure a fote & theyr horsme so nym-
ble & helyuer/ by reason of dayly exercyse
and long vse/ that they wold make theyr hor-
sps conne in places slope steppynge & daun-
gerous/ & turne and wnder them very easely
and quickly/ & also sepe out of theyr charpot
by the trace of the horsps/ & fro thens spght-
ly retorne in to theyr charpots. By reason
whereof and for the noveltye of battell of
them of Brytaine/ the Romayns were a-
ferde. But Cesar came & succouryd them in
theyr necessitye in tyme comendment. For at his
comynge theyr enmyes cessyd to fyghe/ & the
Romayns were releuyd from theyr feare þ
they were in. After this Cesar perceyvinge
that the tyme was lytle conuenient to assaye
his enmyes & to enterpryce the battell: yet
he kept styll his place/ & in shorte space after
broughte agayne the legions easely in to hys
campe. And whyle these thyngs were thus
a doyng: the Brytons that were on þ felde
were gone away/ whyle the Romayns were
occupied aboute other thyngs. Then after
this happenyd so greute tempesties by so ma-
ny days/ & wth such contynuaunce/ that the
Romayns coude not departe oute of theyr
hoste/ & so theyr enmyes were let fro fyg-
tynge. Duryng the tyme of this tempeste:
the Brytons sente theyr messagers thoro we
all the

.vii.

causis, atque ipso tem-
pe equorum, & strepitu
rotarum ordines plerumque
perturbabant / & cum
se in equitum turmas in-
sinuauere, & ex essedis
desiliunt, & pedes præ-
liantur. Auriac interim
paulum e prælio exce-
dunt / atque ita se collo-
cant, ut si illi a multitu-
dine hostium premantur,
expeditum ad suum
receptum habeant. Ita
mobilitatem equitum,
stabilitatem pedum in
præliis præstant / ac tan-
tum vsu quotidiano, &
exercitatione efficiunt,
ut in decliu ac præcipiti
loco incitatos equos
sustinere, & breui mode-
rari ac flectere, & per te-
monem percurrere, &
in iugo insistere, & in-
de se in curus citissime
recipere consueuerint.
Quibus rebus pertur-
batis nostris nouitate
pugne, tempore oppor-
tunissimo Cesar auxi-
lium tulit. Namque eius
aduentu hostes consti-
terunt. Nostri ex timo-
re se receperunt. Quo fa-
cto ad lacessendum hostem
& committendum præ-
lium, alienum esse tem-
pus arbitratus, suo se
loco continuit. & bre-
ui tempore intermisso,
in castra legiones redi-
xit. Dum hæc geritur,
nostris omnibus occu-
patis, qui erant in agnis
reliqui, discesserunt. Se-
cutæ sunt continuas
complures dies tempe-
states, quæ & nostros
in castris continerent,
& hostem a pugna pe-
hiberent. Interim Bar-
bari nuncios in omnia
partes

partes dimiserant, pau-
citatemq; nostrorum mi-
litum suis predicaue-
runt. Et quanta præ-
da faciendæ, atque in
perpetuum sui liberan-
di facultas daretur, si
Romanos castris ex-
pulissent, demonstraue-
runt. His diebus celeri-
ter magna multitudine
peditatus, equitatusq;
coacta, ad castra vene-
runt. Cæsar & si idem
quod superioribus die-
bus acciderat, fore vi-
debat, ut si essent ho-
stes pulsi, celeritate pe-
riculum effugerunt, ta-
men nactus equites cir-
citer. XXX. quos Co-
mius Atrebas, de quo
ante dictum est, secum
transportauerat, legio-
nes in acie pro castris
constituit. Commisso
prælio, diutius nostro-
rum militum impetum
hostes ferre nō potue-
rūt, ac terga venterūt/
quos tanto spatio secu-
ti, quantum cursu & vi-
ribus efficere potuerūt,
complures ex his occi-
derunt / deinde omni-
bus longe lateq; & diffi-
cili incēsis, se in castra
receperūt. Eodem die
legati ab hostibus mis-
si, ad Cæsarem de pa-
ce venerūt. His Cæsar
numerum obsidū, quē
antea imperauerat, du-
plicauit, eosque incon-
tinētem adduci iussit.

¶ Vod propinqua
die æquinocij,
infamis

all þ partyes of Brytayne / to publyshe what
smale nōbre the Romayns were / & þ it stode
in theyr purpasse to obtayn a great pray & to
instraunchyse the selfe for euer fro the securi-
tude of þ Romayns yf they might ons chase
them oute of theyr campe. By reason wher-
of they assemblyd in those days a great nom-
bre of horse men & footmen / & cam to þ campe
of the Romayns. Then Cæsar all though
he knew very well that his enmyes wolde
flee if they were betē bak as they were wont
afore tymes : yet he haupng aboute. xxx. hors
men whych Compus of Arras had brought
ouer wyth hym in to Brytayne / as is afore
sayd : orderyd his legyons in batayll before
hys campe. And as sone as the batell was be-
gonne / the Brytons coude not long sustayne
thassaulte of the men of armys / but tounyd
theyr bache : whome the Romayns pursuyd
as farre as they myghte folowe wyth theyr
strenght / & chaspyd and byslyd many of them
And after þ they had burnyd on the one syde
& on the other all the howses & byslydng that
they coude attayn to / they retornyd in to theyr
cāp. In þ same day embassadours were set bp
þ Brytains to demaūd peace of Cæsar. To
whom Cæsar commaundyd that they shulde
bryng in to the ferme londe double as many
hostages as he had cōmaundyd them afore.

¶ How Cæsar retornyd.
in to fraunce.



¶ We after that all these
thyngys afore sayd were
thus accomplisshyd / be-
cause yt was the same
nyght equinoctial (that ys
to say to ward the ende of
the monyth of September
when the day and nyght be of one length) and
the

paladum, quo se recipere
 petent, non haberent,
 quo perfugio superio
 re anno fuerant vsi,
 omnes fere in potesta
 tem Labieniverunt.
 At Q. Titurius & L.
 Corra legati, qui in
 Menapiorum fines le
 giones duxerāt, omni
 bus eorum agris vasta
 tis, frumentis succisis,
 ædificijsque incensis,
 quod Menapij omnes
 se in densissimas syl
 uas abdiderāt, ad Cæ
 sarem se receperunt.
 Cæsar in Belgis omni
 um legionum hyber
 na constituit. Eo duæ
 omnino ciuitates ex
 Britannia obsides mise
 runt. Reliquæ neglexe
 runt. His rebus gestis,
 ex literis Cæsaris die
 rum. XX. supplicatio
 a senatu decreta est.

Libri quarti
 finis.

Ex libro quinto.

VC I O D O
 I mitio, Appio
 Claudio consu
 libus, discedēs
 ab hybernis Cæsar in
 Italiam, vt quotannis
 facere consueuerat,
 legatis imperat, quos
 legionibus prefecerat,
 vt quam plurimas pos
 sent hyeme naues ædi
 ficandas, veteresq; refi
 ciendas

fiye to for refuge/ by reason þ the marissbes
 were dy there whether they fled þ yere pre
 sedent: almoste all fell in to the handis of La
 bienus and Titurius & Corra leffetenaunt
 of Cesar/ the whych had the conducte of the
 other legyons in to the countrey of the Me
 napiens (whych be Belidens & Cleues) And
 after þ they had repyd & destruyd theyr corne
 and burnyd all theyr housys/ þ whych thynge
 they dyd the soner for so mych as the Menap
 pens were fled in to the thyr woodys and
 forestis: they after returnyd thyder where
 Cesar was. And after they ordeynyd that all
 the legions shuld tary the wynter tyme in the
 the countrey of Belges. At whych tyme .ii.
 cyties all onely of all Brytayne sent theyr ho
 stagis to Cesar/ and the other cyties made no
 couēt/ and sytthll regardyd for to send to hym
 hostagis. After all these thyngeis afore sayd
 thus acheuyd/ the senate of Rome hereof as
 sertenyd by the wytyng of Cesar/ ordeyn
 nyd processyons to be done at Rome by the
 space of .xx. days.

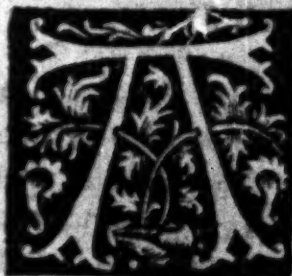
Of the preparacions of shyppe
 that Cesar commaundyd to be made/
 at his comyng out of Brytayne.



Dyng the tyme that Do
 micus and Appius Clau
 dius were consullis of Ro
 me/ Cesar departyng fro
 thes where he was logyd
 to pas forth the wynter/ &
 purposyng wyth hym self
 to go ito Italy (as he had bene petyly accusto
 myd) gaue in cōmandmēt to his leuetenaunt/
 to whom he had committyd the gouernaunce
 of the legyons of his hoste/ þ they shuld with
 all dylygence in the wynter/ make as many
 newe shyppe as were possyble/ & also that
 wyth

With all spede they shuld newly cpyge and
amend the olde shyppe (whych were wether
beten as ye haue hard before). And he shewid
howe & after what fassyon and what maner
he wolde haue them made. That is to say þ
he wolde haue them lower & lycht/ as þ shyp
pes whych the Romayns vse in theyre sees
to the adioynng. And because he knew that
thorow the chaungynge of þ tydes/ the flod
dis were often tymes very hygh/ & because a
great multitude of best myght be the more
quyly laded and þ burde soner dischargyd:
he commaundyd them to be made more large
than theyre shyppes whych be occupied in
other sees/ that they myght carry gretter nom
ber of bestys. He commaundyd also that they
shulde be made after suche fassyon/ that they
myght be easly gouernyd/ the whych thyng
the lordnes of the myght mych ayde & ppyte.
And besyde all thys he ordeynyd þ all thyng
necessary for the armyng of the foresayd nauy
shulde be broughte out of Spayne.

Howe Cesar Went in to Illyrie.



After this when Cesar had
vysyted all þ comynaltes
of Fraunce at this tyme the
Mountaynes/ he fro thes
went in to Illyrie because
it was informyd hym that
they of Druce (the whych
be inhabytyng besyde Demarke) had dystroyd
by cōtinuall inuasyon þ puence marchyng to
þ Illyrenes. And whē he was come thither/
he commaundyd all þ cyties to send him certayn
nombre of men of armys/ the whych he assy
gnyd them to be delpyer in a place certayn.
After that the Druces had knowlege of thes
tythynngs: they in all haste sent theyre embas
sadors

c. ii.

sadours

ciendas curarent. Eas
rum modum, formam
que demonstrat/ ad ce
leritatem oneradi, sub
ductionesq; paulo fa
cile humiliores, quam
quibus in nostro mari
viri consueuimus. At
que ideo magis, quod
propter crebras come
mutiones aestuum ma
gis magnosibi fluctus
fieri cognouerat. Ad
onera, & ad multitudi
nem iumentorum tras
portandam, paulo la
tiores, q̄ quibus in alio
mari viri assueuerant.
Has omnes acturias
imperat fieri, quam ad
rem humilitas multum
adiuuat. Ea, quæ sunt
vsiui, ad amandas na
ueis ex Hispania ape
portari iubet.

Pse contentib
i Gallie citerior
nis peractis, in
Illyricum proficiscitur
quod a Pharsis finiti
mam partem province
cie incursionibus va
stari audiebat. Eo cum
venisset, ciuitatibus mi
lites imperat. Certum
que in locum conueni
te iubet. Qua senten
tata, Pirustæ lega
tos ad eum mittunt,
qui

qui doceant, nihil earū
 rerum publico factum
 consilio/ seseq; para-
 tos esse demonstrant,
 omnibus rationib; de
 iniurijs satisfacere. Ac-
 cepta oratione eorum,
 Cæsar obsides impe-
 rat, eosq; ad certam di-
 em adduci iubet. Nisi
 id fecerint, sese bello
 ciuitatem psecuturum
 demonstrat. Iis ad diē
 adductis, ut imperaue-
 rat arbitros inter ciuita-
 tes dat, qui litem æsti-
 ment, pœnamque con-
 stituant. His confectis
 rebus, conuentibusque
 peractis, in citeriorem
 Galliam reuertitur/ at-
 que inde ad exercitum
 proficiscitur,

sadours to Cæsar/ to informe hym for a cer-
 tain y the rode/ & entrees afforsayd were not
 made by the comen counsell of y hole countre
 nor by theyre assent/ and that they were redy
 accordynge to reason and good ordre to make
 satisfaccyon of all iniuries perpetrated or
 done by them. When Cæsar hadde well hard
 theyr offer: he commaūdyd the to byng hym
 hostag at a certayn day/ which thyng if they
 sayld to do he shewd the that he wold per-
 secute theyr ctyte by warre. At the day ap-
 poyntyd whan despueraunce was made of y
 hostages accordynge to hys comaundement/
 than he assygnyd them arbiters to iudge of
 the debate betwene the & theyr neyghbours/
 which shuld put and ordeyne reasonable pay-
 nys & punyshement for them whych had tras-
 gressyd & offendyd. These thyngs beyng
 accomplyshyd (as you haue hard) and y Cæ-
 sar had made his assemblies/ he retornyd in to
 fraunce a thys syde the Mountayns/ & cam
 to his hoste.

How Cæsars nauye was redye.

Cum venisset
 circuitis omni-
 bus hybernis,
 singulari militum stu-
 dio, in summa rerum
 omnium inopia, circi-
 ter sexcentas, eius ge-
 neris, cuius supra de-
 monstrauimus, nauis,
 & longas, duo de mi-
 ginta inuenit instru-
 ctas/ neq; malum ab-
 esse ad eo, quin pau-
 cis dieb; deduci possēt.
 Collaudatis militibus,
 atq; his



And whan he was arryuyd
 and dyspyd his men there
 where they passyd the win-
 ter: he founde redy made
 vi. C. shypys. after y fas-
 syon that was deuysyd as
 fore/ and. xxviii. galys y
 whych the men of armys had causyd to be re-
 dy at all poynts. And not withstondynge y
 at the departynge of Cæsar all thyng lackyd
 which was necessary to get/ at his retourne by
 the studye of all his people he founde them
 so redy and so fewe thyngs lackynge/ that
 wpth in a fewe days after he myghte cause
 them to depte oute of the place wherein they
 were. After that he had prepsyd & thankyd y
 men

men of armes & all they which were masters
of the werke for theyr dyligence/ he shewyd
to theym what he intendyd to do/ & commaun
dyd theym to byngge theyr nauye to the porte
Jopus now we callyd Calys: fro the whiche
hauē he knewe that he myght haue very con
uenient passage to sayle in to Brytayne/ for
fro the ferme lande it passyth not. xxx. myles

How Cesar went in to the contrey of Treuere



Then Cesar leynge be
hynd him as many men of
armys as he thought conue
nient to cōduyt his nauye:
toke his iorney toward the
cōtre of Treuere with
.iiii. legyons styghtlye ar
myd/ and. viii. C. me of armes/ by cause they
of Treuere dyd neuer appeere at no coun
sell that Cesar held/ nor obeyd not his ordy
naunces. And also he leyde to theyr charge
they solpctyd and intpct the Germanys &
them yd welle on the ryuer of the Rynne to
passe in to fraunce. The cite of Treuers
aboue all the other ctytes of fraunce myght
make moste number of horsemen/ and had al
so a great number a fote/ for the contre stee
chyth & marchyth to the ryuer of the Rynne.
As so chauncyd before in this ctyte of Tre
uers. ii. men that ys to saie/ Induciomarus
& Cingetorix dyd continually stryue which
of the. ii. shuld haue the souerayntye & gouer
naunce of the sayd ctyte. And as sone as Cin
getorix was aduertysyd of the comynge of
Cesar & y legyons/ he cam to hym gentyllye
and shewyd hym y he & all his frendes wold
be at his commaundemēt to do hym service/
& assuryd hym y they wold neuer leue nor for
sake y armye of the Romayns. And besyde

c.iii.

this he

atque hī, qui negotio
præfuerant, quid fieri
velit, ostendit / atque
omneis ad portum I d
um conuenire iubet.
Quo ex portu commo
dissimum in Britannia
traiectum esse cognos
uerat circiter milia pas
suum. XXX. transmis
sum a continenti.

Vic rei, quod
h satis esse visum
est militum, reli
quit. Ipse cum legio
nibus expeditis quatu
or, & equitibus octine
gentis in fines Treue
rorum proficiscitur /
quod hi neque ad con
cilia veniebant, neque
imperio parebant, Ger
manosque transhena
nos sollicitare diceban
tur. Hæc ciuitas longe
plurimum totius Gal
lie equitatu valet / mag
nasque habet copias
peditum, Rhenumq;
vt supra demonstraui
mus, tangit. In ea ciui
tate duo de principatu
inter se contendebant
Induciomarus & Cin
getorix / ex quibus alter
simulatq; de Caesaris,
legionumque aduentu
cognitum est, ad eum
venit / se, suosque oēs
in officio futuros, ne
que ab amicitia popu
li Romani defecturos
confirmavit / quæque
in Tre

in Treueris gererentur ostendit. At Inducio marus equitatum, pediatumque cogere, usque qui per artem in armis esse non poterant, in syluam Arduennā abditis, quæ ingenti magnitudine per medios fines Treuerorum a flumine Rheno, ad initium Rhemoris pertrahet, bellum parare instituit. Sed posteaquā nonnulli principes ex ea ciuitate, & familiaritate Cingetorigis ad ducti, & aduentu nostris exercitus perterriti, ad Caesarem venerunt, & de suis priuatis rebus ab eo petere cœperunt, quoniam ciuitati cōsultare non possent, ventus ille ab omnibus deferretur. Inducio marus legatos ad Caesarem mittit, sese idcirco a suis discedere, atque ad eum venire voluisse, quò facilius ciuitatem in officio contineret, ne omnis nobilitatis discessu, plebs propter imprudentiam laberetur. Itaque ciuitatem in sua potestate esse fecit, si Caesar permitteret, ad eum in castra venturum, & suas, ciuitatisque fortunas eius si dei permittiturum. Caesar & si intelligebat, quia de causa ea diceretur, quod ea res ab instituto cōsilio deterreret, tamen ne

thys he declaryd all thyng that was done in Treuers. But on the other syde Induciomarus assemblyd to gyther a great strengthie bothe of people on horsebacke & on fote. And after þat all such which by reason of age coude were no harneys were put & chasped in to the forest of Dardayne/the which forest is of a meruelous gretnes besyde the ryuer of the Rhyne/from the chysse parte of the countre of theym of Treuers to the begynnyng of the countre of Rynys: the aboue named Induciomarus dyd applye & dyspose hym self all to warre. But after that that certayne gouernours of þe cytye of Treuers were mouyd by reason of þe familiaryte þe they had with Curgetorix/ & that they were in maner aserde of þe compnyng of þe hostes of þe Romayns/ & were come to Cesar & beganne to praye and requyre hym euery man ptyculerly for his owne cause by reason that they coude not gyffe counsell to the cytye: Induciomarus sepyng þe he coude not enterterne the cytye/ & sepyng lest that he shulde be forsakyn of all men/ sente his ambassadours to Cesar/ shewyng hym selfe that he wold not come to Cesar/ for that intent that he myghte more easely retayne the inhabitantes in theyr ordre/ lest that after that all the noble men were deptyd oute of the cytye/ the meane people by theyr folyshnes & lyght folye myght fall in to some great myschpye. And she wold how the cytye wold alwaye be at the cōmaundment of Cesar/ and also yf þe yt be the pleasyr of Cesar/ Induciomarus hym selfe wold come to hym in to his campe/ and wold put hym self his good, and all the goodys of the cytye in to the dyscrecion of Cesar. Albept that Cesar apperceyvd well for what cause þe ambassadours shewyd these & such semblable thyngs/ and although þe he knewe for what cause Induciomarus dyd wyth drawe hym selfe from his former purpose

pose: yet he remembryng þ all thyngs Were
 redy to make warre in Dyrpayne/ and for þ
 intent that he wold not be cōstraynyd to passe
 the somer in the countre of Treuers: he cō-
 maūdyd þ Induciomarus shuld come to him
 with .ii. C. hostags. After þ they Were broght
 to gither of the whych one Was sonne & other
 mere kynsmen & frendis of Induciomarus/
 the whych Cesar wold haue despyerdy in ho-
 stags by name: then he confortyd Inducio-
 marus/ & exhortid hym to perceuer in doyng
 his dupty. And after þ he had callyd to hym
 the gouernours of Treuers: than he causyd
 euery man by hym self to be frende to Cin-
 gentorix/ by reason that he kne w Well that he
 had deseruyd yt. And also he dyd yt for thys
 cause/ that he thought yt shuld be greatly to
 hys honour to sette hym the rule & authoryte
 ouer his cytye/ whome he had knowen & sene
 so specyally aboue other/ to bere hys good
 myne and fydelyte to ward hym. Inducio-
 marus Was sore displeasyd & dysdayned at this
 doyng/ by cause he perceyuyd the loue that
 the cytye had to ward hym/ Was demynysht
 & decayd/ by reason wherof he þ afore tyme
 had no mynde to warde the Romayns/ Was
 now by this meane more greivously infla-
 myd wth malpce & ire. These thyngs thus
 accomplyshyd/ Cesar retournyd to the porte
 Jcius now callyd Calas with all his legiōs
 And when he Was there arryuyd/ he hadde
 knowlege that the .xl. shypys whych Were
 made in the countre of Belges/ by reason of
 the inpytuous tempeste which rose on þ see/
 coude not kepe theyr course to ward Calas
 wth the other shypys/ but Were constray-
 nyd to retorne to the place fro þ whych they
 Were deptyd. But as for the remenaunt he
 fōūde the redy to sayle & Well garnysshed of
 all thyng necessary & conuenient. And also he
 fōūde there redy all the men of armes of all
 fraunce/

.xii.
 mēne statem in Tre-
 ueris consumere coge-
 retur, omnibus rebus
 ad Brita nicum bellum
 comparatis, Inducio-
 marum ad se cū. CC.
 obsidibus venire iussit.
 His adductis, & filio p-
 pinquisque eius omni-
 bus, quos nominatim
 euocauerat, consolatus
 Induciomarum horta-
 tusque est, ut in offi-
 cio permaneret. Nihil
 tamen secius princi-
 pibus Treuerorum ad
 se conuocatis, eos sin-
 gulatim Cingetorix cō-
 ciliauit. Qd cū merito
 eius a se fieri intelligen-
 bar, tum magni inter-
 esse arbitrabatur, eius
 autoritatē inter suos
 quamplurimum vales-
 re, cuius tam egregiam
 in se voluntatē perspe-
 xisset. Id factum gra-
 uiter tulit Inducio-
 marus suam gratiam inter
 suos minui/ & qui iam
 ante inimico in nos a-
 nimo fuisset, multo
 grauius hoc dolore ex-
 aruit. His rebus consi-
 deratis, Cesar ad portū
 Icium cum legionibus
 pertuenit/ ibi cognos-
 cit. XL. naueis, quę
 in Meldis factę erant
 tempestate reiectas re-
 nere cursum non potu-
 isse, atque eodem, vnde
 erant profectę, rela-
 tas / reliquas paratas
 ad nauigandum, atq;
 omnibus rebus instru-
 ctas inuenit. Eodem
 equitatus totius Galla-
 lie con-

Ita continet, numero
millium quatuor/prin
cipales ex omnibus ci
uitatibus, ex quib⁹ per
paucos, quorum in se
fidem perspexerat, re
linquere in Gallia, re
liquos obsidum loco
secum ducere decreue
rat/quod cum ipse ab
esset, motum Gallia
verebatur.

France/the Whych were in number.iiii.thou
sande mē/ wth the gouernours & nobles of
the ctyes/ Whych were to gyther assemblyd
there where the greate nauye laye. Of the
Whych gouernours Cesar purposed to leue
in France a certayn number which he knew
to be trew to hym/ & the remaunt he entended
to haue with him in stede of hostages/ bycause
he doubted lest in his absence there shuld arise
some chaunge or mutacon in France.

Of the departynge of Dumno
rix of Autun and howe
he was slayne.

Rantyna cum
ceteris Dūno
rix Hedui, de
quo a nobis antea di
ctum est. Hunc secum
ducere in primis con
stituerat, quod cupidū
rerum nouarum, cupi
dū imperij, magni ani
mi, magnæ inter Gal
los authoritatis cogno
uerat. Accedebat huc,
quod iam in concilio
Heduiorum Dumno
rix dixerat sibi a Cæsa
re regnum ciuitatis de
ferri/quod dictum He
dui grauitè ferebant/
neq; recusandi, aut de
precandi causa lega
tos ad Cæsarē mittere
audebāt. Id factum ex
suis hospitibus Cæsar
cognouerat. Ille pri
mo oībus precibus pe
terecōtendit, vt in Gal
lia relinqueretur / par
tim quod insuetus na
uigandi mare timeret,
partim quod religioni
b⁹ sese diceret impediri
Posteaq;



We in the compayny of
these noble men was one
Dūnorix of Autun whō
Cesar princypally wold
haue to passe the see wth
hym/ because he knewe y
he was a man newe fan
gled and ambitious mych despyng senpouir/
& also for that y he was a mā of haute corage
mych renownd & of great authoryte amonge
the Galies. And also this Dumnorix beyng
at y counsell of them of Autū/ sayd y the go
uernynge of the Cytie of Autun was comyt
tyd to hym by the comaundement of Cesar:
Whych wordys they of Autun toke greuous
ly/ & so byrste not send theyr ambassadours
to Cesar to obteyne that Dumnorix shuld be
putt frome the gouernaunce of Autun/ nor to
despye Cesar y he shuld not owe his fauour
to hym. Of the Whych thyngis Cesar hadde
knowlege of his hostages. Nowe Dumnorix
endeueryd hym selfe fyrste by prayours that
he myght tary behynde in France/ & specyally
because he was not vsyd to be on y see & y
he was a scapde to be drownd/ & also he had
made certayne woues whych he wold fayne
accomplish.

accomplissh. But after that he perceyved that
 Cesar denyed hym obstinately hys request / &
 that he saw no hope of remedy but y he must
 nedys accomde: he sollicityd the nobles of
 fraunce & callyd them aparte & exhorted the
 to tary on the lande / & not to passe the see / and
 ferdy them often tymes / sayng y this thyng
 was ordeynyd for nothyng / but to dyspoyle
 fraunce of all the noble men. for the intent of
 Cesar was / that after y he had brought the
 all in to Britayn / there to murder the / which
 he dydste not do in the presence of the frensh
 men. Besyde this Dumnorix made othres to
 some persons & also requyrd them saythful
 ly / to promyse hym to do & procure all thyng
 whiche they knewe by commune counsell to
 be to the prosyre of fraunce / all which were
 recountyd to Cesar by many persons. When
 Cesar had knowlege of thes thyngis / becau
 se he reputyd y certye of Autun to be of great
 dygnyte / he purposed to rescapne & to make
 a frayed dumnorix by all the menyngs y he coude:
 & by cause that Cesar well appceyved y the
 frewardnes of dumnorix dayly increysd:
 he was assysyd to take good hede y he shuld
 do no dyspleasre to hym nor to the comune
 weyll. In the meane season y Cesar tarpyd
 in this porte / whiche was about. xxv. dayes /
 because the southe west wynde settyd hym to
 sayle / whiche blew for the most parte on that
 syde where his shyppis lay: the most part of
 of this tyme Cesar trauepyd to entertayne
 Dumnorix in his serupce / and besyde that he
 dyd all that he myght to know all his counseill.
 fynally When Cesar saw that he had wynde
 and wynde conuenient: he commaundyd y his
 men of armys & his horsmen shuld enter in to
 the shyppes. And as every man dyd ende
 uer and hast hym self to the see ward / Dum
 norix departed sodaynly wythout any know
 lege of Cesar wyth all the horsmen of Au

tun / and

.xiii.
 Postea id obstinate si
 bi negari vidit, omni
 spe imperandi adempta,
 principes Gallia singulos
 sollicitare, reuocare
 hortariq; cepit,
 ut in continentem remanerent / metu terrarum,
 non sine causa fieri, ut
 Gallia omni nobilitate
 spoliaretur / id esse consilium
 Caesaris, ut quos
 in conspectu Gallie in
 terficere vereretur, hos
 omnes in Britannia tra
 ductos necaret. Fide
 reliqs interponere, ius
 iurandi poscere, ut quod
 esse ex usu Gallie in
 tellexissent, communi
 consilio administraret.
 Hac a compluribus ad
 Caesarem deferbatur.
 Quare cognita, Ca
 sar quod tantis ciuitatis
 Heduar dignitatis tribuebat,
 coercendum atque
 deterrendum quibus
 cunque rebus posset,
 Dumnorige statuebat /
 quod longius eius amen
 diam perire videbat, pro
 spiciendum, ne quid sibi
 ac reipublice nocere pos
 set. Itaque dies circiter
 XXV. in eo loco com
 moratus, quod chorus ve
 nis nauigationem impe
 dicbat, qui magnam per
 tem ois temporis in his
 locis fieri consuevit, da
 bat operam, ut Dumno
 rigem in officio conti
 neret / nihilo tamen seci
 us omnia eius consilia co
 gnosceret. Tandem ido
 neam tempestatem na
 tus, milites, equitesque
 conscendere naues iube
 bat. At impeditis oim
 animis, Dumnorix cum
 equitibus Heduarum a
 castris insciere Caesarem
 domum

domum discedere coepit. Qua re nuntiata, Cæsar intermissa profectione, atq; omnibus rebus postpositis, magnam partem equitatus ad eum insequendum mittit, retrahique imperat. Si vim faciat, neq; pareat, interfici iubet. Nihil hunc se absente profano facturū arbitrat, qui præsentis imperium neglexisset. Ille autem reuocatus resistere, ac se manu defendere, suorumque fidem implorare cepit, sæpe clamitans liberum se, liberæque ciuitatis esse. Illi, ut erat imperatum circumstant, hominemque interficiunt. At Hedui equites ad Cæsarem omnes reuertuntur.

tun/and retournyd home warde. After whych thyngys knowen/ Cesar settynge his iorney and all other thyngys asyde: sent a great nōber of horsmen to folowe Dumnoux/ & commaundyd the to brynge hym agayne. And yf that he made any defence & wold not obey: he comaundyd that he shuld be slayne: thynkyng surely that Dumnoux in his absence wold do some myschref/ whych in his p'sence wold he obey his commaundement. When the men of armes had ouertaken Dumnoux: he began to respste & to defende hym self with his handys/ and callyd on his company biddynge them to remember theyr fydeltye which they oughte to hym/ & cryed often þ he was frank and fre borne in a free cytye. But the men of armes enuyronyd hym as they were comaundyd/ and so slew hym. And all the horsmen of Autun whych were wth Dumnoux retournyd all to Cesar.

C So the Cesar sayld to warde Brytayne the second tyme.

In rebus gestis,
h Labieno in continente cum tribus legionibus, & equitum millibus duobus relicto, ut portus tueretur, & rei frumentariæ prouideret, quæque in Gallia gererentur, cognosceret, & consilium pro tempore, & pro re caperet, ipse cum legionibus quinque, & pariter equis, quæ in continente reliquerat, ad solis occasum naues soluit/ & leni Africo puectus media



these thyngys thus accomplyshyd as is afore sayd/ after that Cesar hadde ordeynyd that Titus Labienus shuld remayn styll in fraunce wth.iii. legyons and .ii. M. horsmen/ to kepe the porte and to make prouysyon for corne and to here & know what thyngys were done in fraunce/ & to take counsell of such thyng as he hadde to do accordyng to the tyme of necessitye of hys affayres: he causyd hys shypys to be lopyd & plukked vp þ sayles about the sone goynge downe/ and partyd wth. v. legyons and lyke nomber of men of armes as he had left behynd hym on the lande. And after that he was drewn in to the see by a small

small southe West Wynde/Whych Wynde tur-
 nyd about mydnyght/and so he kepte not his
 ryght course/But was hyuen a lpytll soue-
 Warde/and at the spryngynge of the day he
 perceyved that he had left Brytayne on hys
 lefte hand. Dowd he yt he retornyd all his na-
 uye folowynge the tyde by strenght of owters/
 and enforcyd hym selfe to take lande on that
 parte of Brytayne at such a place where he
 the somer afore perceyued to be moste conue-
 nyent landyng. The which saylynge by force
 of owters was mych to be prayd in the me-
 of armys of the Romayns/ & which not with-
 standynge that they were in vessels so char-
 gyd & with great weyght: yet alwayes wyth
 oute seasynge to rowe they went as faste as
 byd the Gallies. And alle the hole nauye to-
 gyther arreyvd in Brytayne at the houre of
 myd daye: but they coude reseyue no maner
 of apparence of theyre enemyes at the place
 where they landyd. But Cesar had knowe-
 lege by certeyn prysoners/that after & his en-
 myes were there assemblyd on a great copay-
 ny: they were abashyd to se such a great mul-
 titude of shyppe. The whych shippes such as
 were of one peres makynge/ with such vessel-
 lys as earey mā had made for his owne vse/
 were aboute .viii. C. whych when they were
 sene from the lond at one tyme/ & when they
 enemyes perceyvd so many to gyther/all they
 wythdrew them selfe in to the Mountayns.
 After this whē Cesar had orderyd his army
 and pyght his felde in a convenient place: he
 left at the cryuage of the see .x. compaines of
 men of warre/and .iii. C. horsemen for the de-
 fence and saufe custodie of the shyppe. And
 at the thyrde houre in the mornynge he marchyd
 towarde his enemyes (there were he knewe
 by his prysoners) and he doctyd lpytll the
 surte of his nauye/ because he left them at a
 calme and an open banke of the see well for-

media circiter nocte
 vento intermisso, cura-
 sum non tenuit/ & lon-
 gius delatus æstu, orta
 luce, sub sinistra Brita-
 niam relictam conspe-
 xit. Tum rursus æstus
 commutationem secu-
 tus, remis contendit,
 ut eam pariter insula ca-
 peret, qua optimū esse
 egressum superiore æsta-
 te cognouerat. Qua
 in re admodū fuit mi-
 litum virtus laudanda
 qui victoris, grauius
 que nauigij non inter-
 misso remigandi labo-
 re, longarum nauium
 cursum adæquauerit.
 Accessum est ad Brita-
 niam omnibus nauibus
 meridiano fere tempo-
 re/ neq; in eo loco ho-
 stis est visus. Sed ut
 postea Cesar ex capti-
 uis compertit, cum ma-
 gnæ manus eo conue-
 nissent, multitudinem
 uium perterrita, quæ
 cum annorinis priua-
 tisq; quas sui quisq; co-
 modi causa fecerat,
 amplius octingentæ vno
 erant visæ tēpore a lit-
 tore discesserant, ac se
 in superiora loca abdi-
 derant. Cesar exposi-
 to exercitu, a loco ca-
 stris idoneo capto, ubi
 ex captiuis cognouit,
 quo in loco hostiū co-
 piæ consedisent, co-
 hortibus decem ad ma-
 re relictis, & equitibus
 trecentis, qui præsidio
 nauibus essent, de ter-
 tia vigilia ad hostes co-
 tendit/ eo minus veri-
 tus nauibus, quod in
 litore molli, atque a-
 perto de

pento deligatas ad an-
choras relinquebat, &
presidio nauibus, Q.
arium praefecit. Ipse
noctu progressus mil-
lia passus circiter duo
decim, hostium copi-
as conspicatus est. Illi
equitatu atque essedis ad
flumē progressi, ex lo-
co superiore nostros p-
hibere, & praelium cō-
mittere ceperunt/ res-
puli ab equitatu, se in
syluas abdiderunt/ lo-
cum nacti, egregie &
natura, & opere muni-
um, quem domestici
belli, vt videbatur, cau-
sa iam ante praparau-
erant. Nam crebris
arboribus succisis, oēs
introitus erant praelu-
si. Ipsi ex syluis rari p-
pugnabant, nostrosq;
intra munitiones in-
gredi prohibebāt. At
milites legionis septi-
mae testudine facta, &
aggere ad munitiones
adiecto, locum cepe-
runt, eosque ex syluis
expulerunt, paucis vul-
neribus acceptis. Sed
eos fugientes longius
Caesar psequi vetuit,
& quod loci naturam
ignorabat, & quod ma-
gna parte diei cōsum-
pta, munitioni castro-
rum tempus relinqui
volebat. Postridie eius
diei mane, tripartito
milites equitesque in
expeditionem misit, vt
eos, qui fugerant, per-
sequerentur. Iis aliquā-
tum itinere progressis,
cū iam extremi essent
in conspectu, equites

a Q.

myspys & orderpys syenge at anker Wryth sure
custodre/ and p Quintus Attius Whome he
moste trustyd Was left captayn of the garry-
son at p see syde. Wherfore he auanspys hym
selfe forwarde. xii. myles/ because he knewe
by his spyes that his enemyes were but. xii.
myle of/ Whych were goynge to the see syde
Wryth all theyre men of armes & all theyr cha-
rpytt/ & wold not suffer p Romans to come
vp hys/ but sette on the Romayns and man-
fully began to assaye them. But they were
shortly betyn & dyuyn of by the horsemen of
the Romayns/ and so they reculyd bak in to
p wodd/ where they strengthyd the in a place
that bothe by the ordynaunce of nature was
very straunge/ & besyde that by labor yt was
made more stronge & in maner unpregnable.
The which place by all symyltude had bene
appoyntyd afore for some cruell warre and
gys them. for all p entrees of the place were
fyllyd Wryth manye trees. At whych place
theyr enemyes somtyme came out & set on the
Romayns and made a sharpe encountre/ & de-
fendyd p passage p theyr shuld not entee Wryth
in theyre fortres. But the men of armes of
p. vii. legys made in a maner a vault to hyde
them/ & caste vp a mount of perth agaynst the
fortres of theyr enemyes/ & toke it by a sault/
and chaspyd the Wytons out of the woddre/
and yet none of the Romayns were woundyd
nor hurt. But Cesar countermaundyd the
theyr shuld no fether folow p chase/ because
that he had no knowlege of the place/ and al-
so bcause the day was farre past/ he wolde
spend the remnaunt of the tyme in fortspeng
of hys cape. And in the mornynge of the next
day he deupdyd hys armys as well fotemen
as horsemen in. iii. partys/ and sente them to
folowe after them whych were fled. After p
they were departyd/ so that a man myght yet
se and behold the reeward of the Romayns
fodeynsp

fodernly apperyd the horsemen whych Quintus Attius sente to Cesar / to enforme hym howe the nyght precedent all the nauye was sore tormentyd by tempeste of the see & were cast on the lande / because that the ankers and galbes wth þ whych they were bound were all broke: and that the shyp men nor the masters of the shypps were not able to wthstande the houghe tempeste / in such maner that they were sore brospd by reason of cōcurreng in the whiche the one sore brospd the other. When Cesar had knowlege of these thyngs: he callyd agayn his legions & all his horsemen and retornyd to his nauye / where he saw evidently wth his eye all that was wyrtten and shewyd to him by messengers / so that almost xl. shypps were wrekyd. Do we be yt he percepyd that the remnant myght be repayrd wth labour and dyligence. And so he electyd forth amongste his legions the most expert carpenters / & causyd other carpenters to be brought from þ sure lāde to repaire the nauye / and sent word to Labienus þ he shuld cause to be made by þ legions þ were vnder his gouernaunce as many shypps as coude be made. Wherefore (all though þ yt were great labour and trauayle) he thought it to be very profitable to brawde vp all the shypps on the lande / & to make one fortresse or closure both for them and for his campe. So there passyd about .v. days whyle he was occupped about this besynesse / and sufferd not his souldyers one nyght to repose them / vntyll the nauye was halp d vp on land and ioynd to the hoste and that the campe was well garnysht and fortified. And after that he had lefte for the garryson of his shypps the same cōpany that he had done before: he retornyd to the same place fro the whych he deptyd. When he was come thider: the greattst army of them of Brytayne was there to gyther assemblyd. At

d.iii.

whych

a Q. Anio ad Casarem venerunt, qui nuntiaret superiore nocte maxima coorta tempestate, prope omnes nauis afflictas, atque in litus eiecetasse, quod neq; anchore tuncq; subsisterent, neq; nauis gubernatoresq; vim tempestatis pati possent. Itaq; ex eo cōcursu nauium, magnum esse incommodum acceptum. His rebus cognitis, Cesar legiones, equitatumq; reuocari, atq; itinere desistere iubet. Ipse ad nauis reuertitur. Eadē fere quæ ex nuntiis literisq; cognouerat, corā perspicit / sic vt amissis circiter .XL. nauibus, reliquæ tamē refici posse magno negotio viderentur. Itaq; ex legionibus fabros deligit, & ex continente alios accersiri iubet. Labieno scribit, vt quamplurimas possit, his legionibus quæ sunt apud eum, nauis insinuat. Ipse, & si res erat multa opere ac laboris, tamen commodissimum esse statuit, omnes nauis subduci, & cum castris vna munitione cōungi. In his reb; circiter dies decē cōsumit / nec nocturnis quidē temporibus ad laborem milium intermissis subducis nauibus, castrisq; egregie munitis, easdē copias, quæ antea p̄sidio nauibus fuerant, reliquit / ipse rodē vnde redierat, proficiscitur. Eo cū venisset, maiores iam vndiq; in eum locum copiarū Britannorum conuenerant.

Summa

Summa imperij, belli,
 que administrandi cō
 muni consilio permif
 sa est Cassiuellauno,
 cuius fines a maritimis
 ciuitatibus flumen di
 uidit, quod appellatur
 Thamesis, a mari circi
 citer milia passuum,
 LXXX. Huic superio
 re tempore cū reliquis
 ciuitatibus cōtinentia
 bella intercesserāt. Sed
 nostro aduentu permō
 ti Britani, hunc toto
 bello imperioq; prae
 cerant. Britannia pars
 interior ab hīs incolit,
 quos natos in insula
 ipsi memoria proditi
 dicunt. Maritima pars
 ab hīs, qui praeda, ac
 belli inferēdi causa ex
 Belgio transferāt/ qui
 omnes fere hīs noibus
 ciuitatib; appellantur
 quibus ori ex ciuitati
 bus eo perueniunt, &
 bello illato ibi remanse
 runt, atq; agros colere
 coeperunt. Hominum
 est infinita multitudo,
 creberimaque aedificia
 fere gallicis cōsimilia/
 pecoris magnus nume
 rus/ vtuntur autē num
 mo aere, aut annulis
 feneis ad certū pond⁹
 examinatis p numo.
 Nascitur ibi plumbū
 albū in mediterraneis
 regionibus/ in mariti
 mis ferum, sed ei⁹ exi
 gua est copia/ atq; vti
 tur importato. Mate
 ria cuiusq; generis vt
 in Gallia est, prater fa
 gū, atq; abietē. Leporē
 & gallinā, & anserem
 gustare fas nō putant.
 Hæc tamē alunt animi
 voluptatisque causa.
 Loca temperatiora, q̃
 in Gallia remissionib;
 frigoribus

Insula

Whych tyme the cōdupte generall and gouer
 nance of all the warre/ was by a comen cou
 sell comynctyd to Cassiuellan/ whose coun
 tre is deuyded fro other ctytes marchyng on
 the see coste/ by a fload callyd the Tēmes ab
 out. lxxx. myle fro the see. And not wythstan
 dyng y afore this tyme byt wene this Cassi
 uellan and the other ctytes was contynual
 warre: yet the Brytons abassyd with the so
 dayn compnye of the Romayns/ made hym
 chiefe ruler & leder of the warre. The ynnere
 parte of the yle of Brytayne is inhabryd all
 onely of them whych had bene borne wyth in
 the yle as the inhabytantys there haue hard
 tell. But in the out ward parte by the see cost
 dwell suche as come out of the Welges/ the
 which haue passyd the see in hope of pylage/
 & in trust there to make warre. And all these
 for the moste parte bere the names of the cy
 tyes where they were borne & fro whēs they
 cam. And after they had made warre/ they in
 habryd & began there to ere the ground. In
 the yle is an infynyte nōber of people/ mych
 byldyng very lyke to the byldyng of fraunce/
 and coppons number of cattell. They vse
 brassen money or litell cyngt of yren payyng
 a certayn weyght. In the myddys of the cou
 ntre growyth wythe lede. And on the see coste
 is dyggyd yron wherof is lytell plenty. But
 the brasse that there is occupped is brought in
 to the yle fro other countres. They haue alle
 maner of wood as they haue in fraunce ex
 cepte fyr & beche. It is thoughte vnlawfull
 to them to eie of an hare/ a henne/ or a gose.
 But yet they byng by all these thyngs for
 theyre pleasyr. The countres in Brytayne
 be more separte then the countres in Gaull/
 for there is lesse colde.

The Descripcyon
 of Brytayne.

The



The Ile of Brytayne pe
in maner trespagulare / that
is to saye haupnge .iii. cor-
ners & .iii. quarters. The
one syde thereof lyeth a-
gaynst fraunce. The one
angle of the same in which
is þe cōttee calid Kent / there where accpue all
moste all the shippes comyng oute of fraunce
stretcheth in to the este. The other angle
whych is more lowe extendeth in to þe south.
This quarter cōteyneth in length .v. C. my-
les or there aboute. The other syde lyeth to-
warde Spayne Westwarde / on the whych
syde lyeth Irlonde / whych by estymacion is
as spaciell as half Brytayne. And the passage
of the see is as lōg fro Britayn in to Irland
as from fraunce in to Brytayne. In þe myd-
dys of the course betwene them bothe is an
island calid Man. Besyde this be many other
ilandys / of the whych some men haue wyte-
ten that in some tyme of the wynter yt is con-
tinuall nyght by þe space of .xxx. days. And
not wytstandyng þe we made thereof diligēte
inquisycion : yet þe Romayns could not haue
knowledge of the trowth / but they perceyved by me-
sures comyng with water / þe nyghtys were
shorter there than they be in the stablysshed
land. The length of this syde after þe opynyō
of them of the cōttee is .vii. C. myle. The
thyrde syde stretcheth towarde þe north / agaynst
whych is no maner land. But the angle of
this thyrde cost lyeth pryncypally towarde þe
countee of Germanie. And men iudge þe thys
part cōteyneth .viii. C. myle. And so the Ile
of Britayn is in circuyte .xx. C. myle by esti-
maciō. Amongste all the inhabitantes of
Britayn / they þe dwell in þe cōttee of Kent
be of moste humanyte and gentylne / whych
cōttee standeth on the see coste. And they lyt-
tyll dyffer fro the maner and custume of the
french

.xvi.

Insula natura trique-
ra, cuius vnus latus est
contra Galliā, huius la-
teris alter angulus, qui
est ad Cātiū, quo fe-
re omnes ex Gallia na-
ues appellantur, ad ori-
entem solē, inferior ad
meridiem spectat. Hu-
ius latus tenet circiter
millia passuum quingen-
ta. Alterum vergit ad
Hispaniā, atq; occidē-
tem solem, qua ex par-
te est Ibernia dimidio
minor, vt existimatur,
quā Britania / sed pari
spatio transmissus, atq;
ex Gallia est in Brita-
niā. In hoc medio cus-
su est insula, quæ ap-
pellatur Mona. Com-
plures præterea mino-
res obiectæ insulæ exi-
stunt, de quib⁹ in
sulis nonnulli scripse-
runt, dies cōtinuos tri-
gintra sub bruma esse
noctem. Nos nihil de
eo percuratationibus
reperiebamus, nisi qd̄ ce-
tis ex aqua mēsuris bre-
uiiores esse noctes, q̄ in
continēte videbamus.
Huius est longitudo la-
teris, vt fert illorū opi-
nio, septingentorū mil-
lium passuum. Tertium
est cōtra septentrionē /
cui parti nulla est obie-
cta terra, sed eius angu-
lus lateris maxime ad
Germaniam spectat.
Hoc millia passuum
octingenta in longitudi-
nē esse arbitrantur. Ita
omnis insula est in cir-
cuitu vices cetera mil-
lia passuum. Ex his oib⁹
longe sunt humanissi-
mi, q̄ Caniti incolit /
q̄ regio est maritima
ois, neq; multis a galli
cadifferit cōsuetudine
Interiorē

Interiores plerique fru-
mentum non serunt / sed
lacte & carne viuunt,
pellibusque suis uestiti.
Omnes uero se Brita-
ni glasco ificiunt, quod
caruleum efficit colo-
rem, atq; hoc horribili-
ore sunt in pugna as-
pectu / capilloq; sunt
pmissi, atq; omni pte
corporis rasa, praeter
caput, & labrum supe-
rius. Vxoribus habet de-
ni duodenique inter se
communes, & maxime
fratres cum fratribus,
& patres cum liberis.
Sed si qui sunt ex his
nati, eorum habentur
liberi, a quibus primum
virgines quatuor ductae
sunt. Equites hostium
esseda nesci acriter pra-
lio cum equitatu no-
stro in itinere conflixe-
runt / ita tamen, ut no-
stri omnibus partibus
superiores fuerint, atq;
eos in sylvas, colleq;
compulerint / sed com-
pluribus interfectis, cu-
pidius insecuti, nonnul-
los ex suis amiserunt.
At illi intermisso spa-
cio imprudentibus no-
stris, atq; occupatis in
munitione castrorum, subi-
to se ex syluis eiecerunt
impetumq; in eos facto,
qui erant in statione pro
castris collocati, acri-
ter pugnaverunt / dua-
busque missis subsidio
cohortibus a Caesare at-
q; his primis legionibus
duarum, cum haec intermis-
so periculo loci spatio
inter se colliderent, no-
stro gressu pugnae premittis
nisi per medios audacis-
sime properant, sed in-
de incolumes receper-
unt. Eo die Q. Labe-
rius Du-

franche men. But they that dwelle farther
wth in the londe vse not to sowe corne / but
spue by mylke and fleshe / and they be clothyd
with skynnes. All þe wyrtos so paynt theym
self wth an herbe causyd glasco / whych ma-
keth the to loke of blew color. And for þe cause
they be more hedrons & of more terryble con-
tynauce in warre. They here is very lōg :
and all the partes of theyr body be shaven ex-
cepte theyr handis and theyre vpper lyppe. x.
or. xii. haue theyr wyues comyn to gyther /
and specially brother wth brother & the fa-
ther wth the chylderne. And yf the women
haue any chyldrene / they be reputyd to be the
chylderne of hym to whome the woman was
first weddyd a maye. The horsemen of the
wyrtos & theyr esydaries fought sharply
wth the horsemen of the Romayns as they
were on theyr iourney: but the Romains were
victours and chasped theym in to the woodys
& mounteyns. But after that the Romayns
had slayne many of theyr enimies & folowyd
them farther for couetous / they lost many of
theyr mē. And after that a lytle tyme the Ro-
mayns beyng neglyget & nothyng dootyng /
and were about to fortespe theyr campe : the
wyrtos sodenly lepte oute of the wood / & be-
gan to assaile fersely & set on them whych
kept the wache of the campe / the whych with-
stode theym strongly. Then Cesar sent for
succours. ii. compaynes / & wth the the first
legyon of the .ii. next legions / betwene which
legyons & theyr first fyghters was a lytyll
space. But þe Romāns were abashyd because
of the new maner & fassyon that they of wyrt-
tayne vsyd in fyghtyng / the whych strake
coragiously in the myddys of the Romayns
and departed agayne at theyr pleasure wth
oute any hurte or woundys. That same day
was Quintus Laberius Durus captayne
of the horsemen slayn. But after that Cesar
hadde

had sent in ayde certayne company wth alle
 thyngis necessary / the Brytons were sone
 dyscōfyt. Nowe for so mych as thys was
 open in the syghte of all men / bycause it was
 fought before the cape where the hole hoste
 lay / yt was well perceyvd by the Romayns
 for wayghte of theyre heuy armor were not
 able to folowe quychly / nor chase theyr en-
 myes / nor also they durst not depte fro the
 standerdis. Wherefore they were not mete to
 fyghe wth theyr enemyes whych dysyd such
 maner of battell. They perceyvd also the hors-
 men could not fyghe without great payn / by-
 cause theyr enemyes wold often tymes fyer
 for the nones. And whan they had mouyd by
 fraude the Romayns a good distaunce from
 the legions / then they lepte oute of theyr cha-
 riotis and begā a new battell on fote after a
 nother fassyon then the Romayns dysyd. And
 the maner of fyghe of the horsemen was ve-
 ry paynfull whether they assayld theyr en-
 myes or whether they followd th^e. There
 emys also fought not all to gether / but some
 here and some there a grete space betwene
 them when they fought. And some stode still
 to see the array kept / and to foynish the feld
 euer wth fresh men when the other were we-
 ry or hurt. The next day after thys battayll
 the Brytons were logyd on the mountayns
 not farre fro the hoste of the Romayns / and
 shewed them selfe in a small company / & be-
 gan to assayll the horsemen of the Romayns /
 but not so sprecely as they had done the daye
 before. But aboute the houre of noone when
 Cesar had sent on foragynge .iii. legions and
 all hys horsemen vnder the conduite of Caius
 Terbonius hys leutenant / theyr enemyes
 lepte sodenly out of all partys on them & wth
 a foragynge / in so much as they cam and assay-
 ld them that bare the baners & the legions
 But after the Romayns had made a firyg
 assault

.xvii.

rius durus tribunus mi-
 litū interficit, illi pluri-
 bus submissis cohorti-
 bus repelluntur. Toto
 hoc in genere pugnae
 cum sub oculis omniū
 ac pro castris dimicare-
 tur, intellectū est nō os
 propter grauitatem ar-
 morū, quod neq; infe-
 qui cedentes possent,
 neq; ab signis discede-
 re auderent, minus ap-
 tos esse ad huius gene-
 ris hostē / equites autē
 magno cū periculo di-
 micare / propterea, qd
 illi etiam consulto pie-
 runq; cederent, & cum
 paululū ab legionibus
 nō remouissent, ex-
 cessedis resilirent, & pe-
 dib; dispari praelio cō-
 tenderent. Equestris au-
 tem praelij ratio & ce-
 dentibus, & insequenti-
 bus par, atq; idem peri-
 culum inferebat. Acci-
 debat huc, vt nunq; cō-
 ferri, sed rari, magnisq;
 interuallis praeliaretur /
 stationesq; dispersas
 haberent, atque alios
 alij deinceps exciperet
 integri & recentes de-
 fatigatis succederent.
 Postero die procul a ca-
 stris hostes in collibus
 constitunt / rariq; se
 ostendere, & lenius
 quam pridie, nostros
 equites praelio lacces-
 se ceperunt. Sed meri-
 die, cum Caesar pabu-
 landi causa tres legio-
 nes, atq; omnē equita-
 rum cū C. Trebonio
 legato misisset, repē-
 ex oibus paribus ad
 pabulatores aduolau-
 runt. Sic vñ ab signis,
 legionibusq; nō abiste-
 rent, nisi acriter in eos
 impetu

impetu facto repulsi
runt/ neque sine insequen-
di fecerunt, quoad sub
sidio confisi equites, cum
post se legiones viderent,
praecipites hostes
egerunt/ magnoque eo-
rum numero interfecto,
neque sui colligendi, neque
consistendi, aut ex esse
dis defiliendi facultatem
dederunt. Ex hac fuga
protinus quae undique
conuenerant auxilia, dis-
cesserunt/ neque post
id tempus unquam summis
nobiscum copiis hostes
contenderunt. Caesar con-
gnito consilio eorum
ad flumen Tamesim
in fines Cassiellauni
exercitum duxit/ quod
flumen vno loco pedi-
bus, atque hoc egre
transiri potest. Eo cum
venisset, animaduertit
ad alteram fluminis ripam
magnas esse copias ho-
stium instructas. Ripa
autem erat acutis sudibus
praefixisque munita. Et
iusdemque generis sub aqua
defixae sudes flumine
tegebantur. Istis cognitis a
captiuis, persuasique,
Caesar praemis-
so equitatu, contestim
legiones subsequi iussit.
Sed ea celeritate, at-
que impetu milites ierunt,
cum capite solo ex
aqua extraret, ut hostes
imperum legionum,
atque equitum sustinere
non possent, ripasque
dimitterent, ac se fugam
mandaret. Cassiellaunus,
ut supra demonstrauimus,
omni spe deposito
conueniens, dimissis

amplius
etiam
etiam

assault agaynst them/ they put them to flyght
and ceas'd not to folow them: for the horse
men had much confydence to haue succours/
because they perceyvd the legions folowig
after them: they chas'd theyr enemyes & slew
a gret number of them/ and folow'd them so
nere that they had nother space to gether the
self to gyther in aray/ nor to crest them self/
nor yet to lepe out of theyr charyotys. After
thys flyght all the aipens whych were come
out of all partyes to socour the Brytons de-
partyd, and after thys tyme neuer made any
playne felde wryth theyr power agaynst the
Romayns. When thys battell was thus sp-
nyshed, Cesar haupng knowlege of the cou-
sell of all hys enemyes: causyd hys hoste to
marche to ward the cuntree of Cassiellan by
p ryuer of the Temye/ ouer whych fludde
a man can passe a fote and that very hardely
but at one place. And when he cam thider/ he
perceyvd on the other syde of p ryuer a great
army of enemyes redy in good ordynance.
Now the syde of p ryuer where hys enemyes
stode, was pytchyd full of sharp pyllys: and
besyde p at the byrnk of the ryuer were other
pyllys whych were couerdy wryth the water.
Of p whych thing when Cesar was aduer-
tysed by the reporte of the prysoners/ and by
them whych had left the Brytons and were
come to Cesar: he set furst hys me of armys
and commaundyd the legyons shulde folow
them immediatly wrythout delay. And the ar-
my went so hastely and wryth such grette dyo-
lence to gyther/ not wrythstandynge that they
had theyr heddyes all onely about the water/
that the Brytons whych were not able to re-
syst the strenght of the legyons & of the horse
men/ were compellyd to leue the bankys & to
flee a waye. Than Cassiellanas was before
shewd when he had lost all hys hope that he
had to make warre/ & also had put from hym
hys

hys great army/and kept all onely wth him
 .iii. C. essedaryes: he espyed all y^e he myght
 what way the Romayns held/and euer kept
 hym self a loofe a lyttell out of the way/and
 lychyd in woodys and other placis that were
 not easy to iorney in. And in all cuntries where
 he knew the Romayns shuld come/he caused
 both the people & the best out of the towncs
 and feldys to be chased into the forestys. And
 when the horsemen of the Romayns wolde
 boldely go into the feldys on foragynge or els
 in destroyng the cuntrye/he wold sende hys
 essedaryes by pryue ways and byr pathes y^e
 he knew out of the woodys agaynst the Ro-
 mayns to fyght wth them/ to the great hurte
 and damage of the horsemen. And by res^{te} of
 the fere that they put the Romayns in/ they
 lettyd the to stray any more abroad. Wherefore
 yt cam to this poynt that Cesar wold suffer
 hys people to go no farther on foragynge the
 the host of the legyons extendyd: and ordenyd
 that in burnynge of housys and destroyng the
 land of theyr enemyes/there shuld be done as
 much hurt as the men of armyes of y^e legyons
 wth all theyr power myght do in crydynge by
 the way. In this season the Trinobantes
 (Whych men suppose to be them of London)
 the Whych ys almost the strongest and surest
 cyte of all the cuntrye of Brytaine/sent em-
 bassadours to Cesar and offeryd them selfe
 to be at hys commaundment. Of Whych cyte a
 certeyn yong man callyd Mandubracius ta-
 kyng parte wth Cesar/cam to hym into the
 stablyshyd lād/ whose father Imanuencius
 before that tyme had borne gret rule and auc-
 toryte in the sayd cytee/ & was slayn by Cas-
 seuelan: and hys son feryng deith fled out of
 the cytee. Whych embassadours requyrd Ce-
 sar that he wold defend & help Mandubraci-
 us to auenge the wrongs that Cassueiane
 dyd to hym/and that he wolde sende to them

c.ii.

Mandub-

.xviii.

ampliorib^{us} copiis, mil-
 libus circiter quatuor
 essedariorum retentis,
 itinera nostrasteruabat,
 paululumq^{ue} ex via ex-
 cedebar, locisq^{ue} impe-
 ditis, atq^{ue} syluestribus
 sese occultabat/ atque
 his regionib^{us}, quibus nos-
 ter facturos cognoue-
 rat, pecora, atq^{ue} homi-
 nes ex agris in syluas
 compellebat. Et cum equi-
 tatus noster liberius va-
 stadi, praedandiq^{ue} cau-
 sa se in agros effuder-
 ret, omnibus v^{er}is nouis
 semitisq^{ue} essedarios ex
 syluis emittebat/ & cum
 magno periculo n^{ost}ro-
 rum equitum cum his com-
 pugnabat/ atq^{ue} hoc me-
 tu latius vagari prohi-
 bebat. Relinquerebat, ut
 neque longius ab agmi-
 ne legionis discederet/ Ca-
 sar pareretur, & tantum
 in agris vastandis, in ce-
 disq^{ue} faciendis hostib^{us}
 noceretur, quantum la-
 bore atq^{ue} itinere legio-
 nam milites efficere po-
 terant. Interim trinob-
 bantes prope summissa
 maiori regionum ciui-
 tas, ex qua Mandubra-
 tius a dolescens Cas-
 saris fide secutus ad eum
 in continentem Galliam ve-
 nerat, cuius pater Ima-
 nuentius in ea ciuitate
 regni obtinuerat, inter-
 fectusq^{ue} erat a Cassiue-
 launo, ipse fuga morte
 vitauerat, legatos ad
 Casarem mittunt/ polli-
 centque sese ei deditu-
 ros, & imperata facu-
 ros/ petunt, ut Mandu-
 bratius ab iniuria Cassi-
 uellauni defendat, atq^{ue}
 in ciuitate

in ciuitatem mittat, qui
præsit, imperiumq; ob
tineat. His Cæsar im
perat obsides quadra
ginta, frumentumq; ex
ercitui, Mandubraci
que ad eos mittit. Illi
imperata celeriter fece
runt, obsides ad nume
rum, frumentumque mi
serunt. Trinobantibus
defensis, atq; ab omni
militum iniuria prohi
bitis, Cenimagni, Se
gontiaci, Ancalites, Bi
broci, Cassi legationi
bus missis sese Cæsari
dederunt. Ab his co
gnoscit non longe ex
eo loco oppidū Cassi
uellauni abesse, syluis,
paludibusque munitū,
quo satis magnus ho
minum, pecorisque nu
merus conuenit. Op
pidum autem Britani
vocant, cum syluas im
peditas vallo, atq; fos
sa muniunt, quo in
cursionis hostium vitā
dæ causa conuenire cō
sueverunt/ eo proficis
citur cū legionibus, lo
cum repertū egregie na
tura, atque opere muni
tum. Tamen hunc dua
bus ex partibus oppu
gnare contendit. Ho
stes paulisper morati
militum nostrorum im
petum non tulerūt, se
sequæ ex alia parte op
pidi eiecerunt. Magn⁹
ibi numerus pecorum
reperitus, multiq; in fu
ga sunt comprehensi,
atq; interfecti, dū hæc
in his locis geruntur,
Cassiuellaunus ad Cā
ritum, quod esse ad ma
re, supra demonstraui
mus, qui

Mandubracius to haue the rule and gouer
ning of the cyte. Then Cesar commaundyd
to the embassadours that they shuld send him
.xl. hostage and corne sufficient for hys host/
and so he sent to them Mandubracius. When
the embassadours were returnyd: the Trino
bantes wth all dylpgence dyd þ whych Ce
sar had commaundyd/ and sent to hym the nō
ber of hostages and the corne whych he dyd
cōmaūd. When the Trinobantes were thus
assured because that Cesar had cōmaundyd
that no man of warre shuld do them any hurt
or domage: the Cenimagnes / the Segonti
aces/ the Ancalytes/ the Dibroces and Cas
siens whych be inhabytyng nere the see/ sent
theyr embassadours to Cesar/ and yelded the
to hym. Of them Cesar had partlye know
lege that the fortesse where Cassuella hys
hym selfe was not farre frome thens. The
whych fortesse was fortifyed wth fo
restys and maryshes / and there was assem
blyd to gether a gret number of men and also
of bestys. Note that the Bryttons call a for
tesse or a wailpd to wne when they haue for
tesfyed a strōg wood wth dyches and pales/
there where they may assemble to gether to
exche the daunger of theyr enemyes. The
Cesar marchyd towarde thys fortesse / and
found the place maruelous strong both by sy
tuacion of nature and by laboure of mennys
handys. Yet not wthstandyng he enforcyd to
assault yt at.ii. sydys. The enemyes after that
they had tarped a lyttell/ perceyving that they
were not able to resist the assault/ fled out by
a nother part. When the fortesse was taken/
there was found a great number of bestyall
and many mē were slayn & takē in the flyght.
Whyle these thyngs were adoyng in these
partys: Cassuella sent hys messengers in
to the contrey of Kent/ the whych contrey as
ys shewyd before doth stand on the see coste.

In the

In the Wyche cuntrye were .iii. kynngs rep-
 nyng that ys to say Cingetour/ Caruilius/
 Carimagulus and Degonar: Whom he co-
 maunded to assyle to gether all theyr armys
 and sodenly to assaye & destroy all the nauye
 (Wyche Cesar had left at the see coast) When
 those .iii. kynngs were aryued where the na-
 uye was the Romayns made out and slewe
 many of them and toke prysoner & noble cap-
 tyn Cingetour & brought home all theyr
 people safe vnhurt. After that the lesyng of
 this battayll was shewed to Cassiuelan/ and
 that he consydered the grete mysfortunys &
 damagys that he had susteynyd/ and percey-
 uyd his cuntrye so robbyd/ pyllyd and exslyd/ &
 the most of all troblyd hym & so many cytees
 and towncs had forsaken him & were reidyd
 to Cesar: he therefore sent embassadours to
 Cesar/ Wyche by the means of Atttribatus
 Comius shuld intrete & he myght reide hym
 to ransom. Now because Cesar before en-
 tredyd to ly & winter tyme in cōtynent land/ be-
 cause of the sodayn mounyngs in fraunce/ &
 because that lyttell of the somer remaynyd &
 the rest wold be sone spent: he commaundyd
 Cassiuelan to send hym hostages/ and orde-
 nyd what trespate Brytayne shuld pay yere-
 ly to the Romayns. He also forbad and comaū-
 dyd Cassiuelan & he shuld do no pryncce no-
 ther to Mandubracius nor to the Trinoban-
 tes. And when he had receyved the hostages
 he drew wyth his hoste to warde the see syde
 where he found his nauye reparyd. And in so
 much as Cesar had great nōber of prysoners/
 & because one pte of his nauye was peryschyd
 by the tempest/ he purposyd to make his na-
 uye to repasse at .ii. seuerall tymes. But yt
 happenyd so that of all the noniber of shippis
 and for all & passages that were made nether
 this yere nor the last yere yet there lakked no
 shippys to recary ouer the hoste. But as for
 all

.xii.
 mus, quibus regionibus
 quatuor reges praetant,
 Cingetorix, Caruili-
 us, Carimagulus, Se-
 gonax, nuntios mittit/
 atque his imperat, ut
 coactis omnibus copiis
 castra naualia de im-
 prouiso adoriantur, at-
 que oppugnent. Hi cum
 ad castra venissent, no-
 stri eruptione facta, mul-
 tis eorum interfectis,
 capto etiam nobili du-
 ce Cingetorige, suos
 incolumes reduxerunt.
 Cassiellaunus hoc p-
 lio nuntiato, tot deni-
 mentis acceptis, vassa-
 tis finibus, maxime et-
 iam permotus defectio-
 ne ciuitatum legatos p-
 Atrebatem Comiti de-
 ditione ad Caesarem
 mittit. Caesar cum sta-
 tuissent hyemare in cō-
 tinenti propter repen-
 tinos Galliarum motus,
 neque multum estatis su-
 peresset, atque id facile
 extrahi posse intellige-
 ret, obsides imperat/ &
 quid in annos singulos
 vestigialis populo Ro-
 mano Britannia pende-
 ret, constituit. Interdi-
 cit atque imperat Cassi-
 uellano ne Mandu-
 bratio, neu Trinoban-
 tibus noceat. Obsidibus
 acceptis, exercitum re-
 ducit ad mare, naues
 inuenit refectas. His
 deductis, quod & car-
 priorum magnū nume-
 rum habebat, & nonnul-
 lae tempestates deperie-
 rant naues, duobus cō-
 meatibus exercitum re-
 portare constituit. Ac
 sic accidit, ut ex tanto
 nauium numero, tot na-
 uigationibus, neque hoc
 neque

neq; supiore anno vlt
la omnino nauis, quæ
milites portaret, deside
raretur. At ex ijs, quæ
inanes ex continente
ad eum remitterentur,
& prioris cōmeatus ex
postis militib⁹, et quas
postea Labienus faciē
das curauerat, numero
XL. per pauca loci ca
perēt, reliquæ fere oēs
reſcerent. Quas cum
aliquandiu Cæsar fru
stra expectasset, ne an
ni tempore nauigatio
ne excluderēt, q̄ equi
noctium suberat, neces
sario angustis milites
collocauit. Ac summā
tranquillitatem conse
cutus, secunda inita cū
soluisset vigilia, prima
luce terrā attingit, oēsq;
incolumes naues per
duxit.

FINIS.

all the shyppe that shuld haue bene sent from
the other parte/ and the shyppis in whych the
fyrste men of warre passyd and shulde haue
come agayne/ and also such shyppis as Labie
nus had in charge to be made to the number of
xl: fewe or none of the cam to the eyn port.
Wherfore yt was necessary to make agayn y
remnaunt whych were broken. The whych
nauey when Cesar hadde longe tarped for in
Bapn/ lest he shulde be hyndred or let to passe
because of the late season that the nyghtys &
days were of one lenght: he was compellyd
by necessity to shryft hys men to gether more
straytlye in such shyppis as he hadde. And as
sone as the wether was fayre and conuenient
to sayle/ he partyd about the second houre of
the nyghte/ and at the poynte of day he toke
lande & all his nauey safe and sounde which
he causyd to be drawen vp on lande.

¶ Here endyth the commenta
ryes of Julius Cesar as
to whyng Britayne
now callyd En
glande.:

¶ Cum priuilegio.



